FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1906,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY.—No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.—No remarks.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

European and Eurasian Vital Statistics.

1. The European Census population of 1901 in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, is 18,804. During the year 1906, 300 births and 333 deaths were recorded against 333 and 270 in 1905, giving a birth-rate of 15·95 per mille against 17·71 in 1905, and a death-rate of 17·71 against 14·36. By sexes, 155 males and 145 females were born against 186 and 147 in 1905, and as regards deaths, 193 males and 140 females died against 170 and 100 in 1905.

2. The Eurasian Census population of 1901 is 6,557. During the year 122 births were registered against 166 in 1905 and 161 deaths against 137, the birth ratios being 18·61 per mille against 25·32 in 1905, and the death ratios 24·55 against 20·89. Of those born 61 were males and 61 females against 96 and 70 in 1905. As regards deaths, 87 males and 74 females died against 77 and 60 in 1905. Both among Europeans and Eurasians the diminished birth-rate and the increased death-rate in the City of Bombay and in Poona have caused the general lowering of the birth-rate and heightening of the death-rate among these classes. The higher rate of mortality is due to an increase in the recorded deaths from fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery and other causes, and not to any recognized epidemic disease.

Native Population Vital Statistics.

3. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, the population according to the Census of 1901, and exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, consisted of 18,481,362 persons. Statistical returns are received from 25 Collectorates comprising 224 rural circles and 56 town circles; from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory.

The population of the rural circles was 16,065,004, of the town circles 2,347,378, of the cantonments in British territory 68,980, and of the cantonments in foreign territory 120,736 persons.

Births.

4. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1906 there were 625,486 births registered against 611,173 in 1905, exceeding by 14,313 the number registered in the previous year, and exceeding by 22,618 the decennial mean ending 1905.

Number of registered births.

5. The recorded birth-rate for the year was 33·84 per mille against 33·07 in 1905 and a decennial mean of 32·25.

(*a*) In Gujarát the birth-rate was 37·06 against 38·38 in 1905. It ranged from 30·68 in the Ahmedabad to 45·21 in the Broach Collectorate, and compared with the preceding year there is an increase in all Collectorates except Kaira and Ahmedabad. In the three largest cities of the registration district—Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach—Surat and Broach cities show an increase, while Ahmedabad City shows a decrease in the birth-rate. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, states :—"The decreased birth-rate in Ahmedabad City can be attributed to defective registration."

(*b*) In the Southern Registration District the birth-rate for the whole division was 34·52 per mille as against 34·25 in 1905, and varied from 40·07 in the Bijápur to 32·71 in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and compared with the preceding year shows an increase of ·27.

(*c*) In the Western Registration District the recorded birth-rate for the year was 44·49 per mille as against 39·96 last year and 38·99 for the decennium ending with 1905; and the variations were from 34·41 in Kolába to 52·47 in Khándesh. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner attributes the increased birth-rate to the general low death-rate of the previous year and to greater attention to registration in certain towns and remarks :—"What a difference may be made in the registered birth-rate of a town by an increase in the care with which registration is done, is shown by the case of Násik Town. The registered birth-rate of this city was 10·33 in 1905 and 34·01 in 1906."

(*d*) In the Central Registration District the number of births registered was higher in 1906 in all Collectorates except Sholápur than in the previous year, and the ratio for the whole registration district has risen from 32·34 to 33·99 per mille. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner observes :—"This ratio is still very far behind that of the years previous to plague, when the average registered birth-rate was 36 to 38 per mille."

(*e*) In Sind there was a decrease of 9,256 registered births compared with last year and also a decrease of 7,342 below the decennial mean ending 1905. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, states :—"This was probably due to the widespread prevalence of malaria throughout the province."

Births by Sexes, Annual Form I.

6. There were 324,195 male and 301,291 female births recorded during the year against 317,958 and 293,215 in 1905. For every 100 female births there were 107·60 male recorded during the year as against 108·44 in the previous year.

In Sind the recorded births by sexes were in the proportion of 127·22 males to every 100 females, a high rate which is probably due to faulty registration.

Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Surat, Broach and Panch Mahás.

7. In 12 out of the 25 Registration Districts the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate as compared with 18 out of 25 during the previous year.

Births by years.

8. The following statement shows the number of births recorded in each year since 1896 :—

1896	... 691,847	1900	... 505,662	1904	... 648,594
1897	... 629,693	1901	... 465,647	1905	... 611,173
1898	... 582,371	1902	... 631,393	1906	... 625,486
1899	... 685,348	1903	... 576,949		

Birth-rates in urban and rural population.

9. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 27·43 and 34·81 against 26·42 and 34·07 in 1905. Except in the Collectorates of Belgaum, Dhárwár and throughout Sind (with the exception of Upper Sind Frontier) the rural birth-rates exceeded the urban. As examples of defective registration may be mentioned the urban circles of Kolába,

Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Ahmedabad and Upper Sind Frontier, whose recorded birth-rates are all below 19 per mille. Contrasted with the above are the rates attained in urban Karáchi 50·16, Hyderabad 37·17, Lárkhána 38·30 and Sukkur 37·07.

Birth-rates in rural registration circles.

10. In 30 rural circles the birth-rate was above 50 per mille; in 40 it was between 40 and 50; in 48 it was between 35 and 40; in 36 it was between 30 and 35; in 28 it was between 20 and 30; and in 42 it fell below 20 per mille. Of these 42 rural registration circles no less than 41 are in Sind.

Birth-rates in urban and cantonment circles.

11. Out of 56 towns and 7 cantonments in the Presidency, 3 towns recorded a birth-rate exceeding 40 per mille, *viz.*, Karáchi (50·16), Nasirabad (46·15), Borsad (41·23). Twenty-one towns returned rates between 30 and 40, 19 towns and 1 cantonment between 20 and 30 and the remaining 13 towns and 6 cantonments recorded birth-rates below 20 per mille. The chief defect in the registration of births is to be found in the urban areas and except where special measures are taken, the larger the town the greater is the defect.

The only satisfactory remedy lies in the appointment of paid registrars and in the introduction of compulsory notification in the larger urban areas. As regards the Province of Sind a scheme for the improvement of registration has been laid before Government.

Still-born.

12. During the year 1906, 10,653 or 1·70 per cent. of total births were registered as still-born against 10,603 or 1·73 per cent. in 1905. Of these 6,013 were males and 4,640 females against 5,999 and 4,604 respectively in 1905. The percentage of still-born to born alive is as usual highest in Bombay City and Kánara—10·63 per cent. and 5·66 per cent. respectively—compared with 10·91 and 5·76 in 1905. The causes of the high rate in Bombay City are attributed by the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to "plague, the laborious occupations of females working under very trying circumstances in mills, factories, &c., and to the age at which women become mothers." In Kánara it is due to the enfeeblement of the mothers by persistent malaria, *vide* Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1904, paragraph 13. An examination of the still-born rates for each Collectorate shows great variations ranging from ·12 per cent. in the Ahmednagar Collectorate to 10·63 per cent. in Bombay. Wherever the rates fall below 2 per cent. of total births it is probably due to incorrect registration. More care in recording still-births appears necessary in the following Collectorates:—Khándesh (·87), Násik (·75), Ahmednagar (·12), Poona (·49), Sholápur (·22), Sátára (·18), Ratnágiri (·23), Panch Maháls (·79), Thar and Párkar (·47) and Jacobabad (·88).

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

13. Among the native population in the rural town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 648,019 deaths were registered in 1906, as against 588,394 or 59,625 more than in 1905. Of the total deaths registered 336,017 occurred among males and 312,002 among females, against 306,039 and 282,355 respectively in 1905; 51,525 or 7·95 per cent. were due to plague, as against 71,363 or 12·13 per cent. last year.

Deaths by years.

14. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1896:—

1896	... 596,472	1900	1,318,783	1904	... 764,914
1897	... 749,916	1901	686,134	1905	... 588,394
1898	... 548,825	1902	721,462	1906	... 648,019
1899	... 672,269	1903	811,525		

Death-rate.

15. The general death-rate reached the proportion of 35·06 per mille and was higher than that of 1905 by 3·22. It exceeded the birth-rate (33·84) by 1·22 per mille.

Male and female death-rates.

16. The rate per mille of males dying to males living was 35·26 and of females dying to females living 34·85. In 1905 these ratios were 32·12 and 31·54 respectively. For every 100 female deaths there were 107·70 of males, as against 108·39 in the previous year.

These ratios vary from 126·82 in Bombay City to 97·20 in the Broach Collectorate, while the ratio of male to female deaths was higher generally throughout Sind than in any other district, as was the case in the previous year.

Deaths by districts.

17. In the Western, Central, Southern, Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts the recorded deaths in 1906 were 195,421, 164,859, 95,821, 101,749 and 90,169 as against 175,417, 149,899, 101,543, 94,674 and 66,866 in the previous year, the only decrease being in Southern Registration District.

Deaths by Collectorates.

18. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the recorded death-rate in all the Collectorates except Khándesh, Sholápur, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Dhárwár.

Birth and death-rates compared by Collectorates to columns 6 and 9. Annual Form II.

19. An examination of columns 6 and 9, Annual Form II, shows the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates in the Collectorates of Thána, Kolába, Poona, Sátára, Kaira, Ahmedabad and throughout the Province of Sind. In Bombay City the death and birth-rates were 68·98 and 26·97 respectively.

The greatest increase in death-rate was observed in the Collectorates of Násik, Thána, Poona, Hyderabad, Lárkhána, Sukkur and in the Upper Sind Frontier.

The chief causes of excessive mortality were plague, cholera, and especially in Sind, malarial fevers.

For the whole Presidency the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 1·22 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths by ages. Annual Form IV.

20. Deaths by ages are given in Annual Form IV. It will be seen there were 254,724 deaths of children under 5 years of age, which, according to the census of 1901, gives a death-rate of 112·15 per 1,000 living. Children under 5 years of age contributed 39·31 per cent. to the total deaths.

Deaths by caste or class.

21. The deaths by classes in each Collectorate are recorded in Annual Form V, Appendix IV.

Deaths by sexes. Annual Form IV, Appendix IV.

22. The total deaths according to age and sex distribution of the population are given in Annual Form IV, Appendix IV. There is an increase in the death-rate under all age periods as compared with the previous year.

Infant mortality.

23. The mortality of infants, based on the number of registered births was 220·30 per 1,000. The proportion being 226 among males and 214·17 among females, as compared with 220·08 and 219·07 respectively during the previous year.

In Bombay City the ratios based on recorded statistics were 536 and 506·8 respectively. Judging by the statistics the districts most favourable for infant life would appear to be Thána, Kolába, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and the Panch Maháls, and excluding Sind and Bombay City, the districts of Poona, Kánara, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad may be cited as most inimical to infant life.

It is usual to associate a high birth-rate with a high rate of infantile mortality, but the recorded figures show no constant relation in this respect.

In Bijápur Collecterate the recorded birth-rate was 40·07 per mille while the rate of infantile mortality was 163·64 per 1,000 births. Similarly in the Panch Maháls the corresponding figures were 44·41 and 160·06; in Broach Collectorate they were 45·21 and 284·14, and in Kánara 33·26 and 212·09. In

Bombay City infantile mortality declined from 563·45 per 1,000 births in 1905 to 521·40 in the year under report. How much of this fall is due to improved registration of births—26·96 per mille as against 24·75 in the previous year—and how much to improved conditions of infant life it is impossible to determine.

There was no special seasonal mortality among infants, such widely different months as May, August and November show the highest mortality. The second half of the year was however more unfavourable to infant life than the first six months. Of the total number of deaths among infants under one year of age, a large proportion occurs within the first month of life, and from preventable causes; and no measures for the reduction of infantile mortality will have any very appreciable results, which do not touch the chief causes which are the ignorance of the mother and the want of competent assistance at the time of child birth.

Statistics of Ahmedabad City.

24. The general death-rate in Ahmedabad City fell from 63·43 to 52·09 per mille, the mean for the last five years being 59·26. Small-pox caused 4, plague 183, fever 5,542 and respiratory diseases 2,302 deaths as against 862, 863, 5,658 and 2,200, respectively, last year.

There were 3,143 births recorded or 17·35 per mille of population, the deaths exceeding the births by 34·74 per mille. There were 2,560 deaths registered under one year of age, giving a ratio of 814·51 per 1,000 births.

The death-rate from "fever" was 30·59 per mille and from respiratory diseases was 12·71 per mille, with plague prevalent in the town. Some of the deaths recorded under the above heads may be attributed to plague, but the high mortality from "fever," which has been recorded in Ahmedabad City for the past five or six years, is sufficient warrant for special enquiry.

Deaths by causes.

25. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1906 arranged according to causes and contrasted with the results for 1905 and with the mean of the preceding five years :—

Causes of deaths.	Mean for 5 years, 1901 to 1905.		1905.		1906.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera ...	7,442	·40	5,396	·29	46,119	2·49
Small-pox ...	6,307	·34	16,985	·92	4,063	·22
Plague ...	177,920	9·63	71,363	3·86	51,525	2·79
Fever ...	263,841	14·28	245,373	13·28	274,653	14·86
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	58,256	3·15	55,488	3·00	61,736	3·34
Respiratory Diseases.	...	...	54,537	2·95	60,615	3·28
Injuries ...	6,827	·37	6,586	·36	6,830	·37
Other causes ...	193,893	10·49	132,666	7·18	142,278	7·71
All causes ...	714,486	38·66	588,394	31·84	648,019	35·06

For comments on the causes of death, *vide* Section VI.

Deaths by months. Annual Form III.

26. The maximum mortality (64,291) occurred in April and the minimum (42,597) in February. In 1905 the maximum and minimum occurred in January and July, respectively, (60,999) and (39,300).

27. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population and the 7 cantonments in British territory are given in Table VI, Appendix IV. The death-rates for the 8 cantonments in foreign territory will be found in paragraph 31. The urban and rural death-rates were 53·76 and 32·25 per mille as against 47·59 and 29·46 in 1905. Only in five Collectorates out of 25 were the rural death-rates in excess of the urban.

28. In 47 rural registration circles the mortality rose above 40 per mille. In 75 the death-rate was between 30 and 40, in 47 it was between 25 and 30, in 26 between 20 and 25, whilst in 29 the record was below 20 per mille, of which 23 were in Sind.

Death-rates in rural circles.

29. In 13 town circles out of a total of 63, the recorded death-rate exceeded 50 per mille. Poona, Viramgám and Sangamner returned rates of 103·56, 75·77 and 69·05 per mille, respectively. The mortality in these towns was very severe from plague. In Poona out of a total of 12,483 deaths 7,319 were caused by plague. In Viramgám the total deaths were 1,436 of which 714 were due to plague, and in Sangamner 955 deaths were registered of which 515 were from plague.

Death-rates in town circles.

30. During the year under report the highest death-rates from all causes were returned from Poona 68·33, Kirkee 52·06 and Málegaon 36·00 and the lowest from Devláli 19·35, Belgaum 15·91, Ahmednagar 12·29 and Ahmedabad 8·75 per mille.

Death-rate in cantonments in British territory.

Plague was chiefly responsible for the high mortality in Poona and Kirkee Cantonments.

Cantonments in Quasi-Foreign Territory.

31. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1906 was 2,143 against 2,207 in 1905, the birth-rate being 17·75 per mille as against 18·28 in 1905. There were 4,857 deaths giving a ratio of 40·23 per mille against 9,141 deaths and a ratio of 75·71 in 1905.

Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

"Plague," though much less prevalent than in the previous year, was the chief cause of the high mortality. Cholera accounted for 38 deaths in three cantonments, while small-pox caused 22 deaths against 180 in the previous year. There was also a marked decrease in the mortality from fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery:—

Statement showing the names of Cantonments with population and Deaths by Diseases for the year 1906.

Cantonments.	Population according to census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden. Municipal limits	36,323	67	537	625	17·21	...	15	...	128	288	15	931	1,377	...	·41	...	3·52	7·93	·41	25·63	37·91
Aden. Purely civil population of cantonment	206	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	2,704	1	2,704	38	14·05	...	3	6	7	2	...	54	72	...	1·11	2·22	2·59	·74	...	19·97	26·63
Bhúj	741	1·16	638·79	5	6·75	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	9	...	...	...	8·10	1·35	...	2·70	12·15
Deesa	8,566	5	1,713·20	157	18·33	...	...	...	127	...	...	38	165	...	...	...	14·83	...	...	4·43	19·26
Mhow	34,740	6	5,790	267	7·68	20	...	1,087	74	91	11	707	1,990	·57	...	31·29	2·13	2·62	·32	20·35	57·28
Nasirabad	22,494	8·58	2,621·68	777	34·54	5	1	1	321	44	3	338	713	·22	·04	·04	14·27	1·96	·13	15·03	31·69
Neemuch	14,624	4·52	3,235·40	267	18·26	13	3	62	241	24	4	178	525	·89	·21	4·24	16·48	1·64	·27	12·17	35·90
Rájkot	338	·56	602·58	7	20·71	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	2·96	...	...	14·79	17·75
Total	120,736	100·82	17,870·65	2,143	17·75	38	22	1,156	905	450	33	2,253	4,857	·31	·18	9·57	7·49	3·73	·27	18·68	40·23

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Mortality in 1906.

32. In Annual Form No. VII are set forth the deaths from cholera for each district by months, the number of registration circles affected and the number of villages from which cholera was reported, &c.

Deaths by Collectorates.

33. In the year 1906 there were 46,119 deaths recorded as due to cholera contrasted with 5,396 in 1905. A reference to Table No. VII will show that all the Collectorates, with the exception of Kaira, were affected more or less by cholera. The highest ratios of deaths from cholera were recorded in Kolába 7·61, Poona 6·54, Násik 5·34, and Thána 5·25, while the Collectorates of Gujarát and Sind were but slightly affected.

Monthly mortality.

34. During the month of January no deaths from cholera were reported throughout the Presidency. In February deaths were reported from the Collectorates of Násik, Thána, Poona and from Bombay City. In March the disease spread throughout the Western and Central Registration Districts causing 2,084 deaths. In April and May the maximum mortality, 11,047 and 10,862, was recorded and the epidemic spread to the Southern Registration District and broke out also in Surat Collectorate. From July to the end of the year cholera gradually disappeared from the Presidency Proper, except in the Collectorates of Thána, Kolába and in Bombay City, in which places the disease prevailed up to the end of the year. In Sind cholera only appeared in epidemic form during the last quarter of the year.

Mortality by seasons.

35. The mortality from cholera began to rise at the close of the cold season, and in the hot and dry months of April and May the greatest number of deaths, 21,909, occurred. There was not that steady decline in numbers which frequently follows the onset of the monsoon. A sudden fall in June was followed by an equally rapid rise in July, but there was a general decrease in numbers during the last two months of the rainy season.

Mortality for 20 years, 1887 to 1906 inclusive.

36. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1906 :—

1887 ...	25,711	1892 ...	42,900	1897 ...	57,109	1902 ...	3,229
1888 ...	36,500	1893 ...	18,853	1898 ...	4,368	1903 ...	1,825
1889 ...	32,431	1894 ...	33,588	1899 ...	8,579	1904 ...	13,156
1890 ...	3,259	1895 ...	8,890	1900 ...	163,889	1905 ...	5,396
1891 ...	17,850	1896 ...	35,404	1901 ...	13,600	1906 ...	46,119

This statement shows that the recorded mortality in 1906 has been exceeded twice during the period, *i.e.*, in 1897 and 1900, both years of famine.

Mortality in rural circles.

37. Out of 224 rural circles, 159 or 71 per cent. were attacked against 34 or 15 per cent. last year. The chief incidence of the disease fell on the rural circles of Khándesh, Násik, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára and Bijápur, in which not a single rural circle was exempt, and only one táluka escaped in each of the Thána, Ratnágiri and Belgaum Collectorates.

Among the affected circles the highest mortality occurred in the táluka of Panvel, Kolába District, where 17·12 per 1,000 of population died from cholera. High death-rates were also recorded in Mával (Poona) 14·43, Bhiwndi (Thána) 13·91, Sindgi (Bijápur) 10·26 and Pen (Kolába) 10·15 per mille.

Mortality in towns.

38. Out of 56 town circles in the Presidency 42 or 75 per cent. were affected by cholera against 11 or 20 per cent. last year. The highest rates of mortality occurred in Násik 16·93,

Wái (Sátára) 12·79, Athni (Belgaum) 9·45, Ahmednagar 8·41, Junnar (Poona) 8·37 and Pandharpur (Sholápur) 8·30 per mille.

Cholera in cantonments.

39. Out of 7 cantonments in the Presidency, 5 were affected by cholera, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad escaping. The largest number of deaths 34, or 10·55 per mille, was recorded in Málegaon Cantonment and 32 or 1·21 in Poona. Six deaths were reported from Kirkee, 5 from Belgaum and 2 from Devláli.

Villages affected by cholera.

40. The epidemic was widespread and affected 3,129 or 12·16 per cent. of the 25,846 villages in the whole Presidency against 475 or 2 per cent. last year. In Khándesh the largest number, 463 or 17 per cent. of its villages were affected, while in Poona and Sátára 401 or 33·78 and 399 or 29·73 per cent. respectively.

Attacks and deaths.

41. The total number of recorded attacks from cholera was 79,599 and 46,119 deaths, giving a fatality of 57·94 per cent. against 53·96 last year. The greatest number of attacks was recorded in the Collectorate of Khándesh with a fatality of 45·54 per cent. In the Collectorates of Poona, Sátára and Násik there were 11,242, 9,851 and 8,127 attacks reported with a corresponding fatality of 57·52, 55·13 and 53·57 per cent. The percentage of cholera deaths to attacks in the Collectorates of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Surat, Karáchi and Bombay City was much higher than the general average of 50 per cent., showing the probability of many attacks remaining unnoticed.

Cholera producing causes and preventive measures adopted.

42. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, reports: "To what extent cholera may have independently made its appearance it is difficult to say, but there is little room to doubt that most of the cholera that occurred in the Násik and Khándesh Districts was traceable to the sacred city of Násik and that the 'fons et origo mali' was a certain 'kund' or pool in the Godavari where drinking water is drawn both by high caste inhabitants of Násik and by pilgrims. That one of the latter infected this pool is probable. By February the water in this pool is practically stagnant, but the sacred associations of the river and the insufficiency of the well water-supply of Násik cause the water to be much used for drinking.

To the Civil Surgeon Major Hudson, I. M. S., it was a matter of personal observation that those servants at the standing Plague Hospital, at that time used for cholera cases, who drew their drinking water from this 'kund' were infected one after another with cholera.

No time was lost in pressing upon the Municipality the importance of cleaning out this 'kund' and arrangements were carefully planned and made for having it completely emptied of the infected water. But no sooner was the work set a going than a swarm of priests and other Brahmins appeared on the scene and drove away the workmen, refusing to allow any interference with the sacred spot and the attempt had to be given up.

Sapt Shring, another place of pilgrimage in Násik District, was thereafter soon infected and in a short time the disease was widespread throughout the Western Registration District.

Permagnation of wells was the measure adopted most generally against the spread of cholera, but the great number of wells in a given town or village, while in itself a protection, rendered this measure often difficult in its application.

On the outbreak of cholera the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner at once communicated with Collectors of districts forwarding instructions as to the permagnation of wells and a leaflet containing advice for the benefit of headmen of villages regarding precautions against cholera. In the case of Thána District those were translated into the vernacular for circulation."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, observes: "The origin of the outbreak cannot be determined but throughout the Central District there were abundant contributory causes in the scanty water-supply which reached its lowest level during the hot weather.

At the same time it is curious to note that according to the official records the first appearance of disease was in the three towns of Poona, Ahmednagar and Sátára each of which has its own water-supply. Another noteworthy fact is that no indigenous cholera was reported from any of the famine relief camps although there was disease in neighbouring villages.

The efforts made to preserve the purity of water at famine relief camps were productive of good."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, remarks: "In Belgaum City a small outbreak occurred. It is said to have been due to a case imported from Kolhápur. In the district of Belgaum, Athni Táluka suffered specially owing to the great scarcity of water there. The people were forced to take water for drinking purposes from stagnant tanks and places which were not generally used as sources of drinking water. In the Bijápur District the disease occurred in isolated tálukas and is generally thought to have been started by imported cases. Thus an epidemic broke out at Nimbargi in the Indi Táluka, a fortnight after the fair annually held there.

Shortness of water due to the unusually dry season and also the use of overripe mangoes are reported as being among the principal local causes in Bijápur. These would of course be predisposing causes."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, writes:—"A case of cholera was reported in Karáchi Town on 5th July 1906. The patient arrived from Calcutta in a steamer and died in the harbour. With the exception of the above case, this province was free from the disease for the first eight months of the year. On September 9th some cases of cholera were reported from Sukkur. The outbreak was said to be due to the unusually heavy rain, washing excrement from the roofs of houses and other places used as latrines, which for years had remained dry, into low-lying hollows, where the water collected and was drunk by the inhabitants. As soon as the disease spread in the town, a large number of persons went away to the surrounding towns to escape it, it was thus introduced into Lárkhána where it broke out amongst the emigrants from Sukkur. Later it appeared at Sehwan, where a large number of people had lately congregated on the occasion of a widely attended fair, known as the Lal Shabaz. From there the disease was introduced into Hyderabad, Jacobabad and Karáchi."

Although it is impossible to trace the origin of outbreaks of cholera when correct and early information is so difficult to obtain, it may yet be stated that the disease is closely associated in appearance and development with scanty rainfall, and if famine conditions also prevail a virulent and widespread epidemic may be expected. The usual water-supply of the country is obtained by tapping sub-soil water, and the lower and scantier this becomes the more favourable appear to be the conditions for the development of cholera. In times of famine unsuitable and badly cooked food acts as a pre-disposing cause.

The only preventive measures available in the face of such a widespread epidemic as occurred in the year under report, are to publish as widely as possible simple instructions as to care in eating and drinking and as to general cleanliness.

Permanganate of potassium in well water has been greatly extolled and it is doubtless a valuable agent if used under competent supervision, otherwise there is likely to be great consumption of material with very little effect. The use of this salt in the famine camps can hardly be quoted in its favour, since all the sources of water-supply were carefully guarded and no indigenous cholera was reported from any camp.

SMALL-POX.

43. During the year 1906, 4,063 deaths (2,105 males and 1,958 females) were recorded from small-pox against 16,985 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 5,555.

Deaths from small-pox.

Deaths since 1895.

44. The number of deaths registered from small-pox since 1895 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.
1895	2,299	1901	5,340
1896	6,443	1902	2,189
1897	3,835	1903	2,752
1898	1,834	1904	4,289
1899	1,946	1905	16,985
1900	9,885	1906	4,063
Total ...	26,242	Total ...	35,598
Mean ...	4,374	Mean ...	5,933

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

45. Deaths from small-pox by Collectorates and months are given in Annual Form No. VIII.

Small-pox was prevalent in every Collectorate and deaths were reported from 225 circles of registration out of a total of 287, as against 226 during the previous year, while 1,146 villages returned deaths from this disease against 2,592 last year. The highest number of deaths (438) was reported from Bijápur, followed by Dhárwár (402), Kánara (319), Karáchi (308), City of Bombay (274), Belgaum (236), Surat (179), Násik (178), Broach (177), Poona (175), Ratnágiri (159), Kolába (158), Hyderabad (150), Thána (122), Sátára (114), Kaira (107) and Khándesh (100); while the only Collectorates from which less than 100 deaths were reported were Sholápur (92), Ahmedabad and Sukkur (77) each, Thar and Párkar (66), Upper Sind Frontier (59), Lárkána (56), Ahmednagar 39 and Panch Maháls (10).

Of the total number of deaths, 1,395 or 34·33 per cent. were contributed by the Southern Registration District against 447 in last year and a decennial mean of 687, more than half of the deaths being recorded among children under 10 years of age; 832 or 20·47 per cent. by the Western, 716 or 17·62 by Sind, 570 or 14·03 by the Central and only 550 or 13·53 per cent. by the Gujarát Registration District.

In Sind the mortality from small-pox occurred chiefly in the town circles. In this Registration District out of 746 deaths 313 were reported from town circles and 403 from the rural areas. Out of 308 deaths in the Collectorate of Karáchi 226 or 73·38 per cent. were contributed by the Karáchi Town Circle.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, states that "the number of deaths from small-pox is not large considering that vaccination is entirely voluntary. Still it is not encouraging to have to record so large an increase. The use of glycerinated preserved lymph is becoming general and it is used thoroughout the Southern Registration District. It is possible that until all the Vaccinators become thoroughly skilled in using it that vaccination is not so effectively done as it used to be with the older and well understood methods. It is not the lymph which is at fault for in the hands of a well trained and skilful Vaccinator it gives perfect results, but there is no doubt that unless a man has special training and experience in its use, its results are not as good as with the old fashioned fresh lymph."

Deaths by age.

46. Of the total number of deaths 25·62 per cent. occurred among children under one year of age, 38·44 among children aged 1 to 10 years, while the remaining 35·94 per cent. are referable to persons over 10 years of age.

Origin and spread of the disease and the preventive measures adopted.

47. The disease which was on the increase at the end of the last year continued to spread during the first four months of the year under report, 811 deaths being recorded in March and 706 in April. From May it began to decline gradually month by month upto September, when the minimum number of deaths (51) was recorded. Then there was a steady rise up to the end of the year.

The outbreak of small-pox was most severe in the Southern Registration District and in Karáchi District.

The preventive measures adopted were those habitually adopted by the Department, as briefly noted in last year's report.

Fever.

Deaths from fever.

48. There were 274,653 deaths registered under "Fever" (142,030 males and 132,623 females) against 245,373 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 432,171.

Deaths since 1895.

49. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1895 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from fever.	Year.	Number of deaths from fever.
1895	388,843	1901	291,951
1896	410,143	1902	270,845
1897	405,652	1903	259,704
1898	216,324	1904	251,330
1899	228,438	1905	245,373
1900	543,319	1906	274,653
Total ...	2,192,719	Total ...	1,593,856
Mean ...	365,453	Mean ...	265,643

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

50. Deaths from fever by Collectorates and months are given in Annual Form No. IX.

The total fever death-rate for the whole Presidency was 14·86 against 13·28 in 1905 and a decennial mean of 23·12 per mille.

The increased mortality from fever was general throughout the Collectorates of Sind and the Western Registration Districts. The highest rates of mortality from fever were recorded in the Collectorates of Sukkur (35·90), Ahmedabad (30·28), Lárkána (29·08), Upper Sind Frontier (24·14), Thar and Párkar (22·66), Broach (20·05), Thána (19·53) Panch Maháls (17·83), Kolába (17·54) and Surat (16·46), while the lowest (4·98) was recorded in the Belgaum Collectorate. In Bombay City the recorded death-rate from fever was 5·48 per 1,000 of population.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, remarks: "It is of course quite uncertain how many deaths put down to 'fevers' are really due to malaria and nowhere are any preventive measures against malaria taken."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, states that "the enormous prevalence of malarial fever during the year under report has made a considerable difference in the mortality of the Province. The official returns under the heading are in no way to be relied upon, but even in them a large increase in the death-rate is noticeable. The result of this widespread disease has been disastrous in many ways. Zemindars complained that they could not get labour for agricultural purposes, and as a large number of the victims were young infants, the vaccinators reported that they could not get children on whom to operate, many having succumbed to the prevailing complaint, and others who had not actually died were so debilitated as to be unfit for vaccination."

"Circulars were issued to all the Collectors and Assistant Collectors in the Province asking them if they could make some arrangement whereby the people might be given greater facilities for the purchase of quinine, and that in the case of the very poor it might be distributed *gratis*."

Deaths by months.

51. The mortality from fever was highest and fairly equally distributed during the first five months and the last three months of the year. As usual there was a decline to a minimum during the monsoon months. Out of 287 Registration Circles 286 circles reported deaths from fever.

52. As regards anti-malarial operations it appears from the statements received from Civil Surgeons that in very few towns have any measures been adopted. Such operations were confined chiefly to the distribution of quinine, to the drainage and the levelling of hollows in which water was wont to accumulate.

Malarial Fevers.

In the neighbourhood of the Civil Hospital and the Telegraph quarters at Karáchi the removal of cesspools, treatment of drains with kerosine oil, and planting of trees are reported as useful agencies in keeping down mosquitoes.

The Násik Municipality entertained a small establishment for the destruction of the breeding places of mosquitoes, but the total expenditure only amounted to Rs. 16-2-4.

The Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, states that as regards Hyderabad District the fever season of 1906 has been the most severe for many years, the type of fever more malignant, and the mortality greater.

He is of opinion that the prevention of malarial fevers and especially of periodical excessive outbreaks, lies in the more efficient control of the irrigation water, and remarks :—

> "In every year in which there is a good river, *i. e.*, when all canals receive a good supply of water, there is also an excessive amount of malarial fever prevalent. The cause of this is, in my belief, not the extra amount of cultivation itself, but the great waste of water which occurs wherever 'flow' cultivation is permitted."

Water is allowed to overflow on to waste land, thereby filling all the hollows in the neighbourhood. The remedy suggested is to forbid "flow" cultivation and make the cultivators lift all the water they require.

A mosquito brigade was started at Shikárpur but at the end of a month the experiment had to be abandoned in a great measure, as it was found quite impossible to cope effectually with the enormous pools of water that had collected round about the town owing to the unprecedented fall of rain. In view of the sanitary needs of the town the Shikárpur Municipality is now deliberating on the question of building large permanent drains around the town, both for storm and sullage water—a project which when carried out will doubtless prove of considerable benefit.

Such measures as have been attempted by municipalities in order to keep down malaria seem to have been half-hearted and haphazard, and only serve to discredit the whole scheme. It should be clearly recognized that it is necessary to start with a complete plan mapped out of the campaign which is to be undertaken. An accurate survey should be made of the ground to be covered, whether the work consists of filling in hollows, draining, or the use of kerosene, and an approximate estimate should be obtained of the cost. Given these preliminaries trained bands under competent supervision can effect some good.

Money is freely spent in curative medicine, but every rupee required for prevention is grudgingly given.

Rainfall.

53. *January.*—Rain fell in fairly heavy showers in the Deccan, Karnátak, Kánara and Ratnágiri.

February.—Rain fell in light to fair showers in the two northern districts of the Deccan and Konkan, in Gujarát, Gujarát States, Káthiáwár and Cutch. At Pálanpur heavy on 22nd.

March.—No rain.

April.—Light showers of rain fell at a few stations in the Karnátak and Southern Maratha Country States.

May.—Rain in light scattered showers fell in the Deccan except in the two Northern districts, and in the Karnátak and in Kánara. No rain in Gujarát and Thána.

June.—Aggregate fall of the month was in excess of the average except in Násik, Sátára, a few stations in the Karnátak, and Konkan, where it was in defect of it.

July.—Total fall of the month was in excess of the average throughout the Presidency except at a few stations where it was below the average.

August.—Month's total rain was in excess of the average in the Deccan, in the greater portion of the Karnátak and Gujarát; in Konkan below the average.

September.—Aggregate fall of the month was in defect of the average in the whole Presidency except in Belgaum; yet sufficient and well distributed.

October.—Throughout the Province the fall was much below the average, eleven stations in Gujarát receiving no rain at all; yet in the Karnátak it was sufficient and beneficial.

November.—East and West Khándesh, Násik, Thána and the whole of Gujarát had no rain while the whole of Sátára and a few stations in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur had in excess of it, the rest of the stations recording below the average.

December.—Rain in light to heavy showers was received in parts of the Deccan, in the whole of Karnátak, in Southern Marátha Country States and in Kánara; elsewhere practically no rain.

In the Presidency the rainfall of the S. W. monsoon was fairly abundant and well distributed, but the late rain of October and November was unequal. The price of food-grains was high throughout the year and more especially so during the first six months.

Plague.

Deaths from plague.

54. During the year 1906, 51,525 deaths (27,950 males and 23,575 females) were recorded from plague against 71,363 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 19,838.

Deaths since 1896.

55. The number of deaths registered from plague since 1896 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from plague.	Year.	Number of deaths from plague.
1896	2,086	1902	184,752
1897	46,944	1903	281,269
1898	86,191	1904	223,957
1899	96,596	1905	71,363
1900	33,196	1906	51,525
1901	128,259		
Total ...	393,272	Total ...	812,866
Mean ...	65,545	Mean ...	162,573

The decrease in the number of plague deaths is shared by most Collectorates except Poona, Kaira, Panch Mahál and Ahmedabad. All the other districts have this year enjoyed comparative immunity.

The following statement shows a few of these Collectorates and the mortality returns from plague for the present and past year :—

Collectorates.	Number of deaths in 1905.	Number of deaths in 1906.
Khándesh	6,898	2,605
Ahmednagar	2,336	863
Sholápur	2,651	168
Sátára	13,380	5,447
Belgaum	5,360	1,628
Dhárwár	6,219	652
Bijápur	2,100	51
Násik	2,760	500
Poona	2,079	12,614
Kaira	3,092	5,659
Panch Mahál	355	1,252
Ahmedabad	1,657	2,992

Throughout the Presidency the mortality from plague fell from 3·86 per mille in 1905 to 2·79 in 1906, the Central Registration District recording the highest mortality (4·), Sind (0·73) and the Southern Registration District the lowest (0·72).

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

56. Deaths from plague by Collectorates and months are shown in Annual Form No. XII.

In the Presidency proper all Collectorates were affected, while in Sind all Collectorates were free from plague except Hyderabad and Karáchi. Karáchi recorded 2,321 deaths against 2,890 and Hyderabad 10 against 8 in 1905.

The highest ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population (12·75) was recorded in Poona followed by Kaira (7·87), Karáchi (5·24), Panch Maháls (4·80) and Ahmedabad (3·76). The ratio recorded in the City of Bombay was (14·20) against (18·63) last year. Of the Registration Circles 62·72 per cent. were attacked against 73·87 in 1905, while the percentage of towns and villages affected fell from 6·86 in 1905 to 5·07 in the year under report. Of the total deaths in the Central Registration District the Poona Collectorate contributed more than 64 per cent. and of this Poona City alone recorded 58·02 per cent.

Deaths by months.

57. The fall in the recorded deaths from plague during the last quarter of 1905 continued during the first two months of the year under report, but in the months of March and April the figures steadily rose, falling again in May, June and July, after which the mortality gradually increased, reaching maximum (8,619) in the month of October. In November and December 5,381 and 4,801 deaths respectively from plague were registered as compared with 3,516 and 2,459 in the same months of last year and 25,302 and 17,105 for the corresponding period of 1904.

Deaths among the inoculated.

58. From the Returns of Inoculation received from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay it will be seen that during the year under report, exclusive of Native States, 28,394 persons were inoculated and among these 85 cases of plague occurred out of which 39 proved fatal.

Effects of plague on the average annual death-rates. Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

59. The effect of plague on the general annual death-rates by districts and towns will be seen on reference to Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

The mortality from plague being less than that in the preceding year the effect on the general death-rate was much less evident, but still considerable in Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Kaira and Ahmedabad. Out of 63 towns 48 or 76·19 per cent. were affected by plague. In Sangamner, Poona, Kirkee Cantonment and Godhra plague was the cause of more than one-half the total mortality, while in the towns of Thána, Poona Cantonment, Sátára, Dohad, Viramgám, Karáchi and Nadiád it greatly helped to raise the general death-rate.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

60. 61,736 deaths (32,970 males and 28,766 females) were ascribed to "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" in the year under report against 55,488 and a decennial mean of 76,460.

Deaths since 1895.

61. The number of deaths recorded from dysentery and diarrhœa since 1895 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Year.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
1895	35,348	1901	60,198
1896	36,046	1902	58,682
1897	85,966	1903	55,443
1898	56,789	1904	61,470
1899	74,736	1905	55,488
1900	218,243	1906	61,736
Total ...	507,128	Total ...	353,017
Mean ...	84,521	Mean ...	58,836

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

62. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by Collectorates and months are set forth in Annual Form No. X.

The recorded mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was higher than in the previous year and the figures returned give ratios per mille of 5·59 in the Western Registration District, 4·78 in the Central, 3·36 in the Southern, 0·63 in Gujarát and 0·32 in Sind.

The increased prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery is largely attributable to famine and scarcity, and the mortality from these diseases was highest in the districts in which such conditions existed.

Deaths by months.

63. From Annual Form No. X it will be seen that these diseases were most prevalent in the months of April (5,266), May (5,767), June (5,007), July (7,657), August (8,952) and September (6,475), and then gradually decreased during the last three months of the year.

Injuries.

Deaths from injuries.

64. During the year 1906, 3,922 males and 2,908 females, or a total of 6,830 persons, met with violent deaths against 6,586 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 7,003.

Deaths since 1895.

65. The number of deaths registered under "Injuries" since 1895 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.	Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.
1895	6,051	1901	7,092
1896	6,238	1902	7,434
1897	6,907	1903	6,693
1898	6,984	1904	6,333
1899	7,102	1905	6,586
1900	8,224	1906	6,830
Total ...	41,506	Total ...	40,968
Mean ...	6,918	Mean ...	6,828

Deaths from injuries for 1905 and 1906 by sexes.

66. The deaths from these causes arranged by sexes are shown in the following table:—

Causes.	1905.			1906.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,248	1,426	2,674	1,302	1,541	2,843
Poisoning	73	32	105	101	45	146
Hanging	122	83	205	122	55	177
Wounding	500	242	742	528	219	747
Wild beasts	32	8	40	42	21	63
Snake-bite	806	416	1,222	813	429	1,242
Railway	30	10	40	31	8	39
Other causes	990	568	1,558	983	590	1,573
Total ...	3,801	2,785	6,586	3,922	2,908	6,830

From the above table it will be seen that in the year under report there was an increase under each head except Hanging and Railway, which record 28 and 1 deaths respectively less than the previous year.

Deaths from snake-bite by Collectorates.

67. As usual the highest number of deaths from snake-bite was reported from the Ratnágiri Collectorate, 230 in 1906 against 197 in 1905. Thána with 107 comes next, followed by Hyderabad (104), Thar and Párkar (79), Lárkána (73) and Kaira (66). There is not much variation in the recorded mortality from this cause throughout the Collectorates, a notable exception being the Bijápur District in which 35 deaths were recorded against 14 in the previous year and a five-year mean of 17.

Details of Injuries.

68. Of 2,843 deaths by "Drowning", 264 were "suicidal," 2,466 "accidental" and 113 were returned as "otherwise", the latter heading meaning that when the return was submitted no decision had been arrived at as to whether these deaths were "suicidal" or "accidental". Out of the total deaths from "poisoning" 60·27 per cent. and of those from "hanging" 90·40 per cent. were "suicidal."

There were 561 "suicidal" deaths, of which 264 were the result of drowning, 88 occurred from poisoning, 160 from hanging and 49 from self-inflicted wounds.

It should be again noted that 41·62 per cent. of the total deaths from injuries were due to drowning, that of these 48·12 per cent. were the result of accidents to females. Accidental drowning in wells easily could and should be made impossible.

Respiratory Diseases.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.

69. In the year 1906, there were 60,615 deaths (31,348 males and 29,267 females) recorded from respiratory diseases against 54,537 in 1905 and a five-year mean of 58,211.

Deaths by Collectorates and Districts.

70. Deaths from respiratory diseases by Collectorates and months are given in Annual Form No. XI.

The highest ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from Respiratory diseases was reported from the city of Bombay (20·02) against (12·19) in the previous year; next in order were Kaira (9·50), Surat (8·55), Broach (7·33) and Ahmedabad (4·73), while the lowest was recorded in both the Collectorates of Thar and Párkar and Lárkána (0·05), Sukkur (·34) and Panch Maháls (·58). The Upper Sind Frontier contributes only 1 death from this disease during the year.

The mortality from respiratory diseases was highest in Western Registration District and lowest in Sind.

Deaths from respiratory diseases by districts and towns are shown in Annual Form No. VI, column 9. As reported by districts the total deaths amounted to 2·15 per mille, whilst in towns the ratio was 10·82 per mille. The highest mortality was recorded in Kaira, Khándesh, Surat, Ahmednagar, Násik and Belgaum Districts, while in the towns high rates were returned from Bombay (20·02), Ahmednagar (19·28), Surat (15·27), Kaira (14·35), Jambusar (13·95), Broach (13·34), Ahmedabad (12·71), Gogha (11·88), Kapadvanj (10·71) and Nadiád (10·15). In Bombay, Surat, Kaira, Gogha, and Ahmednagar there was a marked increase in the recorded mortality from respiratory disease. When plague is prevalent, as it was during some part of the year in all these towns except Kaira, there is always the suspicion that at any rate some of the deaths registered as due to respiratory diseases may in reality have been due to plague.

Were there any special causes at work tending to an increase in ordinary respiratory diseases, they would hardly be confined to a few widely separated places.

No deaths from plague were reported from Kaira Town, but as the highest mortality from this disease in Gujarát was recorded in the Kaira District, it is difficult to believe that the Head-quarter town escaped entirely, especially as the mortality under all heads, except cholera, small-pox and plague, was

considerably higher than in the previous year. With regard to the increased mortality under this head in Bombay City, the Executive Health Officer furnishes a statement showing that the higher death-rate from respiratory diseases has fallen almost entirely on Hindus and Mahomedans and adds that—

"The population of the communities is subject to great fluctuations owing to the immigration of a large number of labourers from up-country. The commercial prosperity of the city and the development of more rapid means of communications in Bombay attract a large number of them and other people from famine-stricken districts. The failure of the rain and the famine condition in the mofussil induce them to come here with the prospect of getting employment and food not obtainable in their villages and being weak and ill-fed and having to live under very deficient and difficult conditions they readily succumb to climatic influence. They have to live out-doors exposed to inclement weather, under such conditions the general mortality and the mortality from respiratory diseases is naturally higher. In my second quarterly report, 1906, I have shown that owing to the influx of population the mortality in the city in March, April and May 1906 was higher than in the corresponding period of 1905. It was also shown that deaths from phthisis and the other diseases of the respiratory system were respectively 368 and 1,154 more than in 1905. The death-rate from diseases of respiratory system calculated on the population of 1906 is only 11·99 as against 11·73 in 1905."

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

71. The number of deaths registered under the heading "Other causes" during the year 1906 amounted to 142,478 (71,951 males and 70,527 females) against 132,666 in the last year and a decennial mean of 199,685. Nearly 22 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded under "Other causes."

Deaths since 1895.

72. The number of deaths registered from "Other causes" since 1895 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from "Other Causes."	Year.	Number of deaths from "Other Causes."
1895 ...	97,104	1901 ...	179,694
1896 ...	100,112	1902 ...	134,952
1897 ...	143,503	1903 ...	144,510
1898 ...	176,335	1904 ...	144,800
1899 ...	254,872	1905 ...	132,666
1900 ...	342,027	1906 ...	142,478
Total ...	1,113,953	Total ...	879,100
Mean ...	185,659	Mean ...	146,517

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

73. The percentage of deaths recorded under the heading "Other causes" to total deaths was highest in Dhárwár (50·57), Kánara (42·98), Belgaum (42·11), Bijápur (38·8), Násik (37·34), Sholápur (29·63) and the City of Bombay (29·25), while the lowest was in Thar and Párkar (1·24), Upper Sind Frontier (3·18), and Lárkhána (3·23). The Southern Registration District shows the highest percentage (43·81) and Sind the lowest (6·32).

The highest ratio from "Other causes" per 1,000 of population was reported from the Násik Town (25·87) and the City of Bombay (20·17).

Famine.

73*a*. After the scanty rains of 1905 and consequent failure of crops the year 1906 opened with a prospect of famine in certain districts, notably Násik

Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur. The effect of famine on the mortality over these areas was not very great.

The first event was a general emigration to more favourable tracts resulting in a lowering of the death-rate for the first quarter. With the return of emigrants towards the end of the cold season the death-rates rose and on the outbreak of cholera exceeded the mean of normal years during the second and third quarters. During the last quarter of the year, the death-rate was not materially affected; apparently famine conditions had no influence on plague, for the steady decline which was noticeable in these districts during the previous year, continued uninterruptedly. From February to September during which months most of the relief operations were in force, the daily average number in receipt of relief was 24,286, amongst whom during the eight months 146 deaths occurred, giving a death ratio per 1,000 of 6·01 or 9·01 per annum. Cholera was the only epidemic disease whose prevalence could be attributed to the existing famine conditions, and probably only as a predisposing cause; for there were other districts more severely affected by cholera, in which there was no famine.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

74. This section has been omitted from this report and appears separately.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS, MILITARY.—No remarks.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS, CIVIL.

75. During the year ending 31st March 1906 there were 162 Municipalities in the Mofussil with a population of 2,363,418 souls. The total net income of these Municipalities amounted to Rs. 69,98,933, of which sum Rs. 22,35,473-4-5 were expended on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within Municipal limits. The incidence of taxation per head of population has increased from Rs. 1-11-6 to Rs. 1-12-3 while the incidence of income has decreased from Rs. 3-1-0 to Rs. 2-15-7. The ravages of plague have embarrassed the financial position of most Municipalities, and for want of funds many urgent schemes of water-supply and drainage have not been carried out.

76. There were 24 District Local Boards with 210 Táluka Local Boards. The entire income of these Boards during the year ending 31st March 1906 amounted to Rs. 56,85,096, and out of this sum Rs. 3,94,875 were expended on water-supply and drainage.

The amount spent on sanitary improvements in towns and villages under Local Boards was barely 7 per cent. of the total incomes of these bodies, a result very disproportionate to the time and trouble expended on sanitary inspections by officers of the Sanitary Department.

77. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, has been introduced into 239 villages against 234 up to the end of last year.

78. The number of selected villages in which the "Village Sanitary Inspection Book" has been introduced stands at 3,313, of which 691 have been written up by the officers of the Sanitary Department during the year. The remarks made in these books since 1898 number 3,620 which shows that some of the books have been written up more than once.

79. The death-rates in all the towns enumerated have been greatly affected by plague, since the introduction of either water-supplies, or drainage or both. To elucidate the effect of these sanitary measures, detailed inquiry and report is required for each town, especially with reference to fever and plague mortality.

A return showing the effect of large and important works connected with drainage and water-supply is appended as Appendix III.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

80. The office of Sanitary Commissioner was held by Lieut.-Colonel Channer, I. M. S., from January 1st to April 14th and from November 28th to the end of the year. And during his absence on leave by Lieut.-Colonel Dyson, I. M. S., from April 15th to November 27th.

81. During the year the following Collectorates were visited :—Sátára, Belgaum, Poona, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Thána, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Larkána.

82. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have shown zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

83. Mr. Keess, the Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner, and the clerical establishment have given entire satisfaction.

T. E. DYSON,
Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1906.

The following officers formed the Board during the year :—

President.

Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M.D., I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Members.

The Honourable Mr. M. C. Gibb, LL.B., I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division.

The Honourable Mr. W. H. White, C.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, up to 30th November 1906.

The Honourable Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, from 1st December to end of year.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, from 1st January to 14th April and again from 24th November to end of year.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, M.B., D.P.H., I. M. S., Acting Sanitary Commissioner, from 15th April to 23rd November 1906.

M. Visvesvaraya, Esq., M.I.C.E., Sanitary Engineer and Secretary.

2. *Meetings.*—The Board met twice, namely, on the 25th and 28th September. At the first meeting, the following among other matters were considered :—

(*a*) Surveys for the improvement of the water-supply and drainage of towns in the suburbs of Bombay.

(*b*) Collection of information regarding Municipal water-supply and drainage works with a view to obtain a record of progress of such works in the Presidency.

The first question is still under correspondence. With reference to the second, a circular letter was addressed to all Municipalities in the Presidency accompanied with a printed form of questions to which replies were asked. The information collected as the result of this enquiry will provide a nucleus for a sanitary survey of the Presidency.

3. In the month of March, Government appointed a Committee to enquire into certain matters connected with the prevalence and causation of malarial and other fevers in Bombay City. All the three Sanitary Officers on the Board served on this Committee which still continues to prosecute its enquiries.

4. The following three works were in progress during the year :—

Ahmedabad Drainage.—The extension of the drainage scheme undertaken by the Municipality in 1903 was completed during the year and the services of the special Public Works officer employed on the work were withdrawn in the month of September. The Municipality have spent up to date Rs. 14,03,018 and they have sewered 500 acres of the city and a population of about 90,000 out of an estimated total of 220,000 persons. The Municipality are arranging to extend operations on the sewage farm and to develop their resources before undertaking a further extension of the scheme.

Karáchi Drainage.—The Shone system extensions commenced as stated in last year's report were in progress during the year. The original scheme cost Rs. 6,00,000 for a population of 30,000. A further outlay of Rs. 5,50,000 has been sanctioned for extending the system to a total population of 44,564. The extensions in hand will be completed in another year.

Jalgaon Water Supply.—This work was sanctioned in the year 1898 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,70,897. The Municipality have borrowed Rs. 1,40,000. Substantial progress was made on the work during the year. The 13" distribution main was laid and a portion of the distribution service completed. The work will be completed and opened for use during 1907.

5. The following projects were sanctioned during the year :—

Improvements to Dhulia Water Works.—A project costing Rs. 38,175 for providing new filter beds was prepared by the Executive Engineer, Khándesh Irrigation, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer and has been sanctioned by Government. Owing to the scanty rainfall and replenishment of late years, there has been a marked

deterioration in the quality of the water in the storage tank which without filtration is unfit for use.

Pandharpur Drainage.—A project estimated to cost Rs. 2,00,659 for a complete system of drainage prepared by the Sanitary Engineer was apppoved by the Sanitary Board and the Municipality are arranging to put the work in hand. The project includes a main collecting sewer which will intercept all the sewage which hitherto found its way into the river and polluted the water-supply along the bathing *ghats* where thousands of pilgrims wash and bathe and to a great extent obtain their supply of drinking water.

6. The projects prepared during the year and awaiting sanction are:—

Poona and Kirkee Water Supply.—During the year, a comprehensive water-supply scheme for Poona City, Poona Cantonment and Kirkee was prepared by the Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation, under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, and in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer and submitted to Government. Each of the three areas has a separate supply at present, all more or less inadequate or unsatisfactory. It is proposed to draw the supply from the perennial Mutha Canal and to deliver it filtered to all three localities by pumping from common head works located above the reach of canal which is liable to contamination. The combined scheme including the city portion is estimated to cost Rs. 15,84,218.

Poona Drainage Scheme.—A new drainage scheme for the Poona City estimated to cost Rs. 22,35,368 was prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and submitted to Government during the year. Provision is made in the estimate for the removal from the city of a daily flow of sewage equivalent to 25 gallons per head from a population of 140,000. The sewage will be passed through a septic tank and utilized for irrigation.

Both these schemes from part of proposals for the improvement of the sanitation of Poona and Kirkee and are believed to be under the consideration of the Government of India.

7. The following new works or improvements to existing works were under consideration during the year:—

Ahmedabad Water Supply.—Owing to the rapid increase of population the demand for water has overtaken the supply. Proposals for extensions and improvements were under discussion during the year.

Surat Water Supply.—Proposals are under consideration for improving the quality of water at the source, namely, at the Varacha head works on the Tápti, where under the influence of the tides the water-supply frequently becomes brackish and unpleasant to the taste during the fair season.

Arrangements are being made to commence surveys for a drainage scheme for Surat.

Kurla Water Supply.—A revised scheme for providing a storage reservoir was prepared by the Public Works Department during the year.

Thána and Bhiwndi.—The works were examined and the question of the improvement of the water works discussed with the Municipalities during the year.

Pandharpur Water Supply.—A scheme for improving this water-supply was under preparation in the Sanitary Engineer's office, its completion being delayed pending the results of certain experimental wells which are being excavated by the Municipality.

Hubli Water Supply.—The Hubli Municipality have asked for plans and estimates for improving the existing water works which were inspected by the Sanitary Engineer.

Hyderabad Water Supply.—An estimate costing Rs. 28,662 for a new settling tank at Gidu was prepared and approved, but the work is held in abeyance pending the preparation of a more extended scheme of improvements.

Sukkur Water Supply.—A scheme for improving the water works at Sukkur was under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals.

The questions of providing a new water-supply for Násik, Kapadvanj and Dákor and of improving the existing water-supply of Ahmednagar were also under consideration during the year.

Applications have been received from several other Municipalities for advice and practical help.

8. *The Sanitary Engineer.*—During the year the Sanitary Engineer visited all places in the three Divisions as well as in Sind, wherever there was any prospect of practical work being done in the sanitary line. A special inspection was made of the towns in the suburbs of Bombay with a view to deal with the questions connected with their water-supply and drainage.

He was in communication with the officers or Municipalities concerned with all the schemes mentioned in paragraphs 5 to 7 above, two of which were prepared in his own office and for several of which special notes or reports were furnished. Much of his time was given to the questions connected with the improvement of the sanitation of Poona.

There were the usual consultations and references on miscellaneous sanitary questions by local authorities and a short course of lectures on Sanitary Engineering was delivered at the College of Science, Poona.

For nearly a month the Sanitary Engineer was absent on deputation to Aden in connection with the improvement of the sanitation of that Settlement. Under special orders from Government, the Kalamba Tank (Kolhápur Water Supply) was inspected, and professional help was rendered to the Collector of Bombay for a few days in the inquiry in connection with the Bombay Hydro-Electric Scheme.

9. *Review of progress of sanitary works.*—The information collected by the Board during the year by means of the circular referred to in paragraph 2 above is abstracted in the accompanying summary. A brief description is there given of all the sanitary schemes executed up to date together with a prefatory review of the progress of such schemes in the Presidency as a whole.

M. VISVESVARAYA, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 20th May 1907.

ROYAL

Summary referred to in paragraph 9 of the Report of the Sanitary Board.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A Review of Progress with a Concise Account of individual Schemes.

The following is a brief review of the progress of water-supply and drainage works in Municipal towns in the Bombay Presidency including Sind. The City of Bombay, the Military Cantonments and all inhabited areas not enjoying Municipal franchise are excluded from this review.

The total number of Municipalities in the Presidency is 162 and their total population 2,369,209 or 12·80 per cent. of the entire population of the Presidency including Sind, which according to the census of 1901 numbered 18,515,587 souls. The average total revenue of the Municipalities for the three years ending 1905-06 was Rs. 55,36,719 and the expenditure Rs. 53,07,299. The average income of the Municipalities during this period was therefore Rs. 2·34 per head.

3. Out of 162 Municipal towns, 32 have a regular piped water-supply and 5 more an imperfect supply. The population of these 37 Municipalities is 1,047,288 or 44·20 per cent. on the entire population residing within Municipal areas.

Only two cities, namely, Ahmedabad and Karáchi, have drainage installations on modern lines. Even these are partial, the crowded areas only being drained in each case.

Water Supply.

4. The total capital outlay expended up to date on the 37 Municipal water-supplies is reported to be Rs. 77,26,978 and the population served is 1,047,288 as stated above. The capital cost of the water-supply with reference to the population served is therefore Rs. 7·38 per head.

5. The following table shows the distribution of the water-supply works by Divisions :—

Division.	Total population of Division.	Population residing in Municipal areas.	Percentage of total population residing in Municipal areas.	Number of Municipalities in the Division.	Number of Municipalities which have a regular water-supply.	Municipal taxation per head.	Total capital outlay on water works.	Capital outlay on water works per head.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern ...	3,513,532	743,823	21·17	39	5	2·37	21,50,114 (1)	2·89	(1) Ahmedabad and Surat together account for Rs. 18,92,395.
Central ...	5,944,447	770,940	12·97	59	14	1·94	18,24,283 (2)	2·37	
Southern ...	5,070,692	460,261	9·07	38	10	1·49	8,99,219	1·95	(2) Expenditure in Hubli alone amounted to Rs. 4,88,666.
Sind ...	3,210,910	394,185	12·28	26	3	4·03	28,53,362 (3)	7·24	(3) Expenditure on Karáchi water-supply is Rs. 17,29,627.
	17,739,581	2,369,209	13·36	162	32	2·34	77,26,978	3·26	

If Ahmedabad and Surat were excluded, the capital expenditure on water-supply in the Northern Division would be unimportant. The same may be said of the Southern Division if Hubli is left out of account. With the exception of Nipáni which is in Belgaum, all the minor water supplies in the Southern Division lie in the districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába.

In the province of Sind the works are confined to the three cities of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Sukkur.

The number of works is largest in the Central Division though individually none of them is of any great magnitude.

6. The following table gives the expenditure on water-supplies in Municipalities classed according to population :—

Municipalities classed according to population.	Number of Municipalities.	Total population of Municipalities.	Total expenditure on water works.	Capital expenditure on water supply per head.	Rate of Municipal income per head of population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Municipalities with a population of over 50,000...	7	727,038	53,93,193	7·42	3·56	
Do. ranging between 20,000 and 50,000...	16	459,505	14,95,256	3·25	2·44	
Do. do. between 10,000 and 20,000...	50	648,487	5,02,319	0·77	1·48	
Do. below 10,000.	89	533,779	3,36,210	0·63	1·61	
Total ...	162	2,369,209	77,26,978	3·26	2·34	

The rate of taxation as well as the capital expenditure on water-supply increases with the size of the towns. This is as it should be.

7. The daily rate of water-supply is 24 gallons per head at Karáchi, 16 at Ahmedabad, 15 at Surat and Dhulia, and 12 at Hyderabad (Sind). In most of the smaller towns it is 5 to 10 gallons per head. For healthy conditions a liberal supply would be 10 to 12 gallons per head, and where a drainage system of some sort has to be maintained or where the town has industries, a daily rate of 25 gallons would be required. Judged by this standard the existing water-supplies, although a great improvement in themselves on previous conditions, are many of them defective and unsatisfactory.

8. Towns, which have no regular piped water installations, derive their supply chiefly from wells, and in a few cases from tanks, nálas or canals in the neighbourhood. The most general practice is to obtain all the water required for washing and bathing from wells in private houses and that for cooking and drinking from selected wells generally outside the inhabited area. The supply consumed in such places is almost always scanty, being from 2 to 5 gallons per head.

9. Out of 162 Municipalities in the Presidency, 14 are classed as City Municipalities under the Bombay Municipal Act. Five of these, *viz.*, Násik, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Broach and Shikárpur, have no regular supply; Násik and Dhárwár suffer most from scarcity of water.

As a general rule all places of pilgrimage like Dákor and Pandharpur, all towns having large fairs or whose population is over 15,000 should be first provided with a water-supply before those of smaller size are taken in hand.

Drainage.

10. The capital expenditure on the new systems of drainage at Karáchi and Ahmedabad, including that provided for the extensions in progress at Karáchi, is Rs. 25,53,018. The total population served by the new works in the two cities is 134,564, which gives a rate of just under Rs. 19 per head.

11. Water closets are nowhere in use outside Ahmedabad and Karáchi. In almost all Municipal towns where pit privies or cesspools are not in use, the night soil from houses is removed and taken outside the town by manual labour. In many places, it is converted into poudrette or buried for a time in trenches and then sold as manure. In a number of towns the removal is arranged for by the owners themselves instead of by the Municipal establishment. In seaside towns the night soil is thrown into the sea. In smaller towns people resort to open fields; or open spaces are marked off and cleaned periodically. Some towns bury the night soil in trenches while a few others dry and burn it. In one case, so the report says, "cattle do the scavenging."

12. As regards sullage water and liquid wastes, the common practice in most towns is to allow them to run into open side drains or street gutters. Occasionally they are removed and thrown on open ground and allowed to dry. In many towns not provided

with drainage works, cesspools are still in use. The liquid wastes are run into these pools whence they soak into the sub-soil and contaminate the wells. Some of the pits are occasionally emptied and cleaned. The street gutters generally end in the nearest water-course or as in old cities like Poona, in leaky underground drains. A few towns like Sukkur have surface drains combined with masonry underground sewers of modern construction.

The street drains are of various degrees of construction: they are mostly open ditches or channels in earth of the most primitive type. Gutters roughly constructed in dry stone or brick are found in several towns, and *pucka* masonry drains in others. A beginning has been made here and there to provide U-shaped drains with self-cleansing gradients, which for open drains is the most satisfactory form of construction.

13. Among the principal cities badly in need of scientific drainage may be mentioned Poona, Surat, Hubli, Hyderabad (Sind) and Sholápur.

General Remarks.

14. The rate of taxation per head in Indian Municipalities is roughly $\frac{1}{12}$th to $\frac{1}{15}$th of that in English towns. The average income of Municipalities in this Presidency, which have a population of 20,000 or more, is Rs. 3·08 per head. It requires about 3 years' revenue to get a regular water-supply and 7 or 8 years' revenue to build a drainage system. Progress under these conditions cannot be very rapid.

15. Water-supply is usually undertaken first, because there is demand for a good water-supply and people are prepared to make sacrifices for it. Wherever an efficient system of water-supply has been installed people have not had cause to regret the expenditure. In most cases, as at Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Hubli, the water works bring in a handsome revenue and soon become self-supporting.

16. The cost of underground sewers is prohibitive except for the largest and richest Municipalities. Roughly stated, a satisfactory pipe sewerage costs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per head, and a surface drainage scheme only Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. Municipalities generally favour open drains because they are cheap and easy to construct and people are not correctly informed of the advantages of pipe sewers. The chief objection to pipe sewers, however, is their cost. They answer best for large and crowded towns many of which have to adopt them sooner or later. It is important to have a design prepared and an outfall selected by an Engineer before drains of any sort are constructed by Municipal agencies.

17. The earliest water-supply in this Presidency on modern lines seems to have begun about the year 1873 and the earliest drainage work (always excepting Bombay City) in 1890. Considering that nearly all the works of water-supply were begun or carried out in the last quarter of the 19th century, the progress made cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. A temporary stagnation due to famine and plague has to be recorded during the past ten years, but with the return of prosperous seasons a revival of interest and a further advance in sanitary works may be confidently expected.

Description of the Works.

18. The following is a complete list of Municipal towns in the Presidency which had water-supply or drainage works at the end of 1906—

Water Supply.

Northern Division.

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Surat.
3. Ránder.
4. Thána.
5. Bhiwndi.
6. Bándra.
7. Kurla.

Central Division.

8. Poona City.
9. Poona Suburban area.
10. Sholápur.
11. Ahmednagar.
12. Bhingár.
13. Pandharpur.

Central Division—(contd.)

14. Dhulia.
15. Sátára.
16. Sátára Suburban area.
17. Jalgaon.
18. Yeola.
19. Karád.
20. Junnár.
21. Lonávla.
22. Sirúr.
23. Talegaon Dábháda.
24. Karmála.

Southern Division.

25. Hubli.
26. Ratnágiri.

Southern Division—(contd.)

27. Vengurla.
28. Chiplún.
29. Rájápur.
30. Nipáni.
31. Panvel.
32. Alibág.
33. Roha-Ashtami.
34. Pen.

Sind.

35. Karáchi.
36. Hyderabad (Sind).
37. Sukkur.

Drainage.

1. Ahmedabad (Northern Division).
2. Karáchi (Sind).

Each of these schemes will now be briefly described.

I.—Water Supply.

Northern Division.

Ahmedabad.—The population of the city at present is estimated at 220,000; it numbered 181,774 according to the census of 1901. The water-supply is derived from six covered underground wells, sunk in the sandy bed of the Sábarmati near Dudheshwar, about a mile above the city. The water of these wells is collected in a jack well on the river bank and lifted thence by steam pumps into a high level cylindrical steel tank placed on a circular masonry tower close by. From the tank it is conveyed and distributed to all parts of the city by means of cast iron mains. The consumers obtain their supply either by service pipes laid to their houses or from public fountains, standposts or cisterns. The number of house connections is very large, namely, about 29,000; nearly every other house in the city has water laid on to it.

The works were completed in 1891 at a total cost of Rs. 8,95,166. The daily consumption has reached 35 lákhs of gallons or an average of 16 gallons per head. The working expenses amount to Rs. 93,000 per annum including the payment of Rs. 51,830 for interest and sinking fund on money borrowed for the works. The annual income from water rates is about Rs. 1,05,000. The Municipality have under consideration proposals for carrying out extensions and improvements to the water-supply at an estimated outlay of about 3 lákhs.

Surat.—The population of the city according to the census of 1901 was 119,306. The water-supply is obtained from covered wells, similar to those at Ahmedabad, built in the bed of the river Tápti some 3 miles above the city. The water from these is collected in a sump well on the river bank and thence lifted by powerful Worthington steam engines of the vertical type into two high level cylindrical steel tanks carried on towers built close by. The actual lift from pump suction to level of delivery in steel tanks is 115 feet. The supply is carried into the city in a 22-inch main 3 miles long and distributed within the city through cast iron mains in the usual way. The works were constructed in 1896-97 at a total cost of Rs. 9,97,229. The daily consumption at present is about 1,864,000 gallons or 15 gallons per head. The working expenses of the scheme including an instalment of Rs. 28,548 paid annually in liquidation of the water works loan amount roughly to Rs. 70,000 per annum and the revenue from water rates comes to about Rs. 52,000. The supply at the head works is unsatisfactory in the fair weather on account of the tides which give it an unpleasant taste. Proposals for remedying this defect are before the Municipality but no immediate action seems possible on account of the crippled state of the Municipal finances.

Ránder (Surat).—The population of this town as per last census was 10,194. It is a suburb of Surat and derives its water-supply from the water works of that city. A wealthy philanthropic inhabitant gave a munificient contribution which has enabled the town to take a 10-inch pipe connection from the Surat City mains and provide the inhabitants with a water-supply since the year 1900. The capital cost of the work is Rs. 1,36,000. The town gets an ample supply up to a maximum of 1,000 gallons per head per month. The working expenses are reported to amount to about Rs. 3,000 and the annual revenue to Rs. 3,150. Some extensions are required but the Municipality have no funds at present to carry them out.

Thána.—The town had a population of 16,011 souls at the last census. There is a small tank constructed about the year 1880 about 3 miles north-west of the town from which the residents derive the greater portion of their water-supply. The supply is brought into the town in a 7-inch cast iron pipe and sold to consumers by meter measurement. Well water is also used in some parts for cooking and drinking and tanks and wells are freely resorted to for water for other domestic purposes. The tank supply is scanty, and its quality unsatisfactory but proposals for improving the same are under consideration. The capital cost of the work is Rs. 85,165 and the annual working expenses amount to Rs. 1,100. The yearly revenue from water rates is Rs. 3,800.

Bhiwndi (Thána).—This town, which has a population of 10,354, derives its water-supply from a tank formed by throwing a small masonry bund across a *nála* about a mile and a half above the town. Water is passed through a rough filter near the outlet within the tank and brought into the town by a 6-inch cast iron main. The supply in its present state is reported to be unfit for potable purposes and proposals for purifying the same are under consideration. The capital outlay on this work which was constructed in 1874 was Rs, 36,554. The working expenses amount to about Rs. 532 and the revenue is roughly Rs. 1,700 per annum.

Bándra and Kurla (Thána).—These towns have no regular water-supply of their own but have laid pipes and made temporary arrangements to obtain a supply from the mains laid to the Bombay City. The rate paid to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the water purchased from that body is annas 12 per 1,000 gallons.

A project for an independent water-supply to Kurla has been prepared and is under consideration.

Central Division.

Poona City.—The population of the Poona City according to the census of 1901 was 111,381. One of the two principal sources of water-supply is the Mutha Right Bank Canal which runs above the level of the city and from which water is drawn by three cast iron mains,—*viz.* 9-inch Parvati, 12-inch Shankarshett and 8-inch Lalbag—and distributed in the city without any previous settlement or filtration. The supply drawn is measured by meters fixed on the three mains and Government charge a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 for a daily supply up to 7½ lákhs of gallons. Special rates are charged for water drawn in excess of this stipulated supply.

The other principal source of supply is the old Katraj Tank and duct. The area served by this duct can be supplied also from the canal whenever the duct supply is found to be deficient. There are several other old ducts, besides, which supply small groups of houses or cisterns in parts of the city. The capital cost of the pipe distribution service carried out in the year 1877-78 was Rs. 3,15,321. The yearly working expenses at present amount to about Rs. 16,000 and the income from water rates is nearly Rs. 32,000.

Of late years the Katraj Tank frequently runs dry and when this happens the whole of the supply has to be drawn from the canal. A scheme from providing a more adequate and wholesome supply to the city is at present before Government.

Poona Suburban Municipality.—Population 9,162. This area has no independent water-supply of its own but a fairly efficient service is maintained within it from the Poona Cantonment system which is a Government work constructed and maintained from Irrigation Funds. The Irrigation Department maintains the pipes and collects water rates direct from the consumers, that is, without the intervention of the local Municipality.

Sholápur.—This city had a population of 74,521 persons according to the census of 1901. The water-supply is derived from the Ekruk Tank through an offtake in the 5th mile of the low level canal. It is brought in a 9″ cast iron main into a settling tank and thence lifted by steam pumps through a 10″ main into four reservoirs placed at different levels from which it is distributed in the city. The work came into operation in 1881 and has cost up to now a sum of Rs. 2,17,184. The daily supply is about 9 lákhs of gallons or at the rate of 12 gallons per head. The annual working expenses are Rs. 32,000 and the revenue from water rates amounts to Rs. 40,000. The rising main and some of the distribution mains are inadequate for the wants of a growing population but the Municipality are not in circumstances to provide new and large mains for the present.

Ahmednagar.—This city had a population of 35,802 in 1901. The water-supply is derived from a number of underground ducts constructed by the former Mahomedan Rulers. Many of these have gone out of use and the supply in the best of them is seriously curtailed by the scanty rainfall of recent years. The surviving ducts require to be fed artificially from wells in the fair season by means of môts worked by bullocks at considerable expense. The Vadgaon aqueduct improvement scheme was carried out since 1898 with the object of giving a piped supply under pressure to a part of the city. The capital cost of this scheme was Rs. 1,19,381.

The Kapurwadi Tank was constructed by Government as a famine work in the hope that it might improve the supply to the Nagabai and Bhingár ducts. The latter duct, which feeds the Cantonment and the Bhingár Town, has benefited from the tank but not the Nagabai duct which feeds the city.

The city gets from all sources a daily supply of about 5 gallons per head on an average at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for annual maintenance including expenditure on lifting well water by môts. The revenue from water rates is only Rs. 2,100.

The question of providing an improved water-supply to the city was under consideration during the year.

Bhingár (Ahmednagar).—This Municipality (population 5,722) has no separate water-supply of its own. The supply is derived from an old aqueduct originally intended for Ahmednagar, called the Bhingár duct, and distributed through underground pipes to cisterns also underground, from which the people draw their supply. The duct is looked after by Government, the Municipality contributing Rs. 480 annually towards maintenance. The yearly revenue from the sale of water is Rs. 375.

Pandharpur (Sholápur).—This is an important place of pilgrimage with a residential population of 21,024 besides a floating pilgrim population of about 11,000. Enormous numbers gather here at important fairs, the maximum number at one of them was computed at 350,000 persons.

The water-supply came into operation during 1873-77 and comprises a small tank situated about a mile to the west of the town and a service reservoir at the same end into which water is brought from the tank in a 9″ cast iron main. The distribution from the reservoir is by a 10″ main at the start. The capital cost of the work is about Rs. 2,35,000. The present daily supply is roughly 2 lákhs of gallons or at the rate of about 6 gallons per head per day. This being found to be quite inadequate, a project for additions and

improvements is under consideration. The working expenses amount to Rs. 4,000. There is no revenue from water rates.

Dhulia (West Khándesh).—The population of this town was 24,716 as enumerated in 1901. The water-supply is derived from the Dedargaon tank constructed between 1889-93 and situated on a nála about 9 miles to the south of the town. The supply is brought by an 8″ main into a service reservoir built on high ground about a mile from the town. The distribution main from the reservoir to the town is of 10″. The works were opened in 1895 and have cost the Municipality Rs. 4,17,000. The daily supply is about 4 lákhs of gallons, that is, at the rate of 16 gallons per head. The annual expenditure is Rs. 1,500 for maintenance, besides an instalment of about Rs. 14,500 paid yearly for liquidating the loan borrowed for the work. The yearly revenue from water rates is Rs. 11,875. The quality of the water is not however satisfactory and filter beds estimated to cost Rs. 38,175 have been sanctioned and are about to be put in hand.

Sátára.—The population of this town is 22,115 exclusive of the Cantonment which contained 990 persons at the census of 1901. The source of water-supply is a tank built among the hills on the Urmodi River at the village of Kas situated in a direct line at a distance of 13 miles to the north-west of the town. The work came into operation about the year 1884. Water is brought from this tank in an open earthen channel, 15 miles long, alongside the hills up to Yewateshwar two miles west of the town. From here an old duct carried the supply into the town where it is distributed by dipping cisterns in an old fashioned way and to a small extent by pipes. The capital cost of the tank and canal works was Rs. 3,69,000 and the supply given is at the rate of about 20 gallons per head per day. The working expenses exclusive of loan charges amount to Rs. 2,341 and the annual income is Rs. 6,400. The quality of the water supplied is not satisfactory and settling tanks and filter beds are a desideratum, but the Municipality are in debt and unable to provide the money for the necessary improvements.

Sátára Suburban Municipality.—The population of this area is 2,917. It has no separate system of its own but is supplied with water from the Sátára City water works.

Jalgaon (East Khándesh).—Population 16,259. In its present state, the water-supply is derived from two tanks situated about 3 miles to the south of the town. The lower tank serves the purpose of a pure water reservoir. The upper tank, which was added in 1878 to supplement the supply of the lower, is leaky and frequently runs dry.

A scheme for the improvement of this work sanctioned in 1898 is being carried out The sanctioned scheme contemplates the provision of a balancing tank and a feeder channel to augment the supply to the upper tank, a diversion of the present waste channel from the upper tank, a new 13″ service main in place of the present 5½″ one and improvements to distribution system within the town. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,70,897. The Municipality borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 from Government and the works have been under construction by the Public Works Department for some time. They are expected to be ready in 1907.

The total cost of the project including the improvements in hand will be about Rs. 2½ lákhs. The present annual revenue is about Rs. 5,000 and the expenses of maintenance Rs. 600.

Yeola (Násik).—Has a population of 16,558 and is supplied with water from three wells from which it is lifted by means of môts worked by bullocks and conveyed through iron pipes to cisterns in the town. The system is inadequate and incomplete. Working expenses Rs. 6,905.

Karád (Sátára).—Has a population of 10,247 and obtains its water-supply from the Krishna Canal which is about 3 miles from the town. The canal supply is brought across the river Krishna in cast iron pipes and delivered into dipping cisterns from which it is used by a portion of the population. The majority of the population however get their supply direct from the river. Working expenses Rs. 640.

Junnar (Poona).—Population 9,675. There is a small tank to the west of the town from which water is brought in an iron main and distributed by means of cisterns within the town. It is said that in recent years the supply runs short from 4 to 6 months every year.

	Rs.
Working expenses	756

Lonávla (Poona).—Population 6,686. There is a water-supply laid to the Railway Colony and station here from the Bhusi Tank constructed in the hills to the south of the town. The people of the village are allowed to draw a small supply from the railway taps. There is great demand for a separate water-supply for which a scheme was worked out a few years ago.

Sirur (Poona).—Population 5,171. The source of potable water is the Ghod river the water of which is roughly filtered through sand and taken to a well on to which

a bullock power pump is fitted. The pump lifts and delivers the water through a pipe into a reservoir within the town from which it is distributed by means of stand-pipes to the consumers.

	Rs.
Working expenses	1,128

Talegaon Dábháda (Poona).—Population 5,238. The residents derive their supply of drinking water from a tank constructed to the west of the town. It is brought in a cast iron main and delivered into dipping cisterns within the Municipal area.

	Rs.
Working expenses	255
Revenue from water-rates	1,184

Karmála (Sholápur).—Population 7,301. The water-supply is from two cisterns which are fed from a well built close to a tank about $\frac{1}{8}$th mile to the west of the town. The well is supplied by springs which are supplemented and kept alive by the tank. A 6″ main carries the water from the well to the town where it branches off into two 3″ mains leading one to each of the two cisterns mentioned.

	Rs.
Working expenses	168
Revenue from water-rates—Nil.	

Southern Division.

Hubli (Dhárwár).—The population of this city was 60,214 according to the census of 1901. It gets its water-supply from a tank built in 1893 at Unkal about 3 miles to the north-west of the city. The supply is drawn from this tank through a 12″ main and conveyed into a service reservoir whence it is distributed by gravitation to the population of the low level districts. A portion of the high level area of the city and the residential quarters, &c., of the Southern Mahratta Railway obtain their supply from separate high level reservoirs into which water is delivered through a rising main by means of Worthington steam pumps placed at the service reservoir. The capital cost of the works has been Rs. 4,88,666 of which Rs. 2,50,000 were contributed by the Railway Company.

The scheme supplies about 5 lákhs of gallons daily or at the rate of about 8 gallons per head per day. The working expenses amount to about Rs. 11,784 and the revenue from water rates is Rs. 19,000. There is a demand for filter beds and for improved arrangements for distributing the water to the high level area. The Municipality are prepared to bear the cost of the masonry works and have supplied for Government aid for carrying them out.

Ratnágiri.—Population 16,094. A portion of the town derives its water-supply from a pool formed by building a weir across a perennial stream at Nachne some 3 miles above the town. Up to 1885 water from this weir was brought in an open channel to the town and delivered into a large reservoir situated near the local jail. In 1885 the channel was replaced by a cast iron pipe but the fall at which the pipe is laid being insufficient, chokes and obstructions are of frequent occurrences.

From the jail reservoir, the supply is distributed through pipes to the buildings on the plateau. The rest of the town, that is, nearly half the population, get its supply from wells 20′ to 30′ deep.

	Rs.
Working expenses	2,900
Revenue from water-rates	1,600

Vengurla (Ratnágiri).—Population 11,076. The town gets its water-supply mainly from a tank known as the Narayen Tank situated near the foot of a hill close by. The tank generally runs dry in summer. Water is conveyed to the town in cast iron pipes and distributed to the public by standposts and taps, and to the cattle by means of open cisterns.

	Rs.
Working expenses	233

Chiplun (Ratnágiri).—Population 10,800. Driking water is obtained from a pool formed by throwing a permanent dam across the river Shiv about 2½ miles from the town, from which water is brought into it by pipes.

	Rs.
Working expenses	480
Revenue from water-rates	420

Rájápur (Ratnágiri).—Population 8,031. The supply is obtained from a tank, formed by a masonry dam across the river at Kodawli at a distance of about two miles from the town. The water is conveyed to a service reservoir and thence into the town and distributed there through 43 stand-pipes.

	Rs.
Working expenses	492
Revenue from water-rates	215

Nipáni (Belgaum).—Population 11,632. The source of water-supply is an old tank from which water is brought to the town through earthenware pipes and delivered there into cisterns. Latterly a drain or gallery has been constructed in the bed of a nála near the tank to supplement the storage.

Working expenses	Rs. 1,194
Revenue from water-rates	Rs. 500

Panvel (Kolába).—The residents (9,340) get their water-supply from springs collected in a gallery on the Gudgeshwar Hills about 8 miles from the town. The supply from the gallery which ends in a covered well is conveyed from the latter through an 8″ main reduced gradually to 5″ into a reservoir near the town from which it is distributed by means of stand-pipes to the consumers.

	Rs.
Working expenses	1,100
Revenue from water-rates	2,354

Alibág (Kolába).—Population 5,966. The source of water-supply is a small tank about 1½ mile to the north-east of the town. The storage in the tank is supplemented by a supply drawn from a small river or hill torrent higher up by means of a feeder channel leading to the tank from a pick-up weir thrown across the river. From this tank water is passed through a small filter bed and then taken in a 9″ cast iron main to the town. Earthenware pipes of 4″ diameter reduced to 2″ are laid, within the Municipal area, to 18 masonry cisterns which supply the population.

Working expenses	Rs. 400

Roha-Ashtami (Kolába).—This town has a population of 5,889 and derives its water-supply from a tank formed by an earthern bund thrown across a stream near Karimana about 5 miles from Roha. The water of the tank is conveyed through pipes to a small cistern at which it is filtered. From here it is taken in iron pipes and distributed in the town.

	Rs.
Working expenses	317
Revenue from water-rates	176

Pen (Kolába).—This small town (population 8,539) gets its water-supply from a tank situated at the distance of about a mile.

The supply is taken by a 9″ earthernware pipe from the tank first into a filter and then to the town. The tank dam is said to be leaky and the pipe conduit in many places broken and out of repair.

The capital expenditure is said to amount to Rs. 30,562 up to date.

	Rs.
Working expenses	1,708
Revenue from water-rates	18

Sind.

Karáchi.—The city had a population of 115,407 in 1901. The original source of water-supply was two wells situated 18 miles from Karáchi and about 1,000 feet from the banks of the Malir River. In 1887 a 7-mile conduit was added from the Malir wells to the foot of Dumlotte Hills. These proving insufficient, three wells were sunk—in 1903 at 4 miles Dumlotte and in 1905-06, at 4½ miles Dumlotte, to supplement the supply. The first of these wells is fitted with a 16 N. H. P. engine and 12″ centrifugal pump and the second with a 20 N. H. P. engine and a 15″ pump. These two wells are supplementary to the original supply and are only brought into use when the filtration supply falls too low to meet the demand. Water from the head-works is conveyed to the city by a masonry conduit and is delivered there into two storage reservoirs having a capacity of 20 and 33 lákhs gallons respectively. The supply to the town and camp is distributed from these reservoirs by cast iron mains in the usual way.

The capital cost of the entire works was Rs. 17,29,627 and the system supplies daily about 3·04 lákh gallons to the North-Western Railway, 1·10 to the Military, 1·04 to the Port Trust and 28 lákh gallons to the city—in all about 23·18 lákh gallons, which gives a rate about 24 gallons per head to the city population. The working expenses of the scheme are about Rs. 27,500 and the revenue from water-supply Rs. 1,81,711 including Rs. 46,463 on account of special water-taxes imposed for the extension of the drainage. The city has got a satisfactory water-supply but is in need of improvements in the distributing mains.

Hyderabad.—This had a population of 64,435 according to 1901 census and is the second largest city in Sind. The water works were first begun in 1874 and completed in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 5,00,371.

The works comprise an intake channel from the River Indus from which water is lifted by Worthington pumping engines into two masonry settling tanks built on the left bank of the river. The supply drawn from the latter is conveyed by a masonry duct 3·43 miles long into an open tank near the Fort wall at one end of the city. From this tank the water is again lifted by Worthington steam pumps into a high level service reservoir placed in the Fort from which it is distributed throughout the city. The Cantonment tank is also filled from this reservoir by means of a 7-inch pipe. The total capital cost of the works, including additions and improvements up to date, amounts to about Rs. 7,50,000. The annual working expenses are about Rs. 25,000 and the revenue from water rates is Rs. 24,000. The supply delivered in the city, including the 75,000 gallons delivered into the Cantonment reservoir, is 8 to 10 lákhs of gallons a day. There is demand for larger supply, for purification of the water and a more equitable distribution. Steps are being taken to carry out the necessary improvements.

Sukkur (Shikárpur).—Population 31,316. The present supply is from an underground infiltration gallery constructed along the right bank of the River Indus. Water is pumped by steam engines into a reservoir on a hill centrally situated, from which it is distributed to all parts of the town. The scheme was first installed in 1895 and its cost including subsequent additions amounts to Rs. 3,73,735 up to date. The average daily consumption is about 3·6 lákh gallons at present. The working expenses amount to about Rs. 11,500 annually and the revenue from water rates is Rs. 3,600. A project is under preparation for new works required for augmenting the supply.

II.—Drainage Works.

Ahmedabad (Northern Division).—The drainage works of the city of Ahmedabad are constructed on designs prepared by Mr. Baldwin Latham. The first or the experimental portion was begun in 1890 in the most thickly populated wards of the city. It was completed in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 3,70,000. The extensions were taken in hand in 1903 and have just been completed at an additional outlay of Rs. 10,50,000. The total area sewered up to date is 500 acres out of a total of 1,200 acres in the city and the population served is 90,000 persons or 40·8 per cent. of an estimated present population of 220,000.

The complete scheme as originally desiged aims at sewering a population of 150,000 at the rate of 30 gallons per head per diem, half the sewage flowing off in 8 hours. The sewage flows by gravitation to a pumping station outside the city through 42⅛ miles of stoneware pipes varying from 6″ to 18″ in size. There are 1,585 manholes built at distances not exceeding 300 feet apart, 74 ventilation columns, and 57 automatic flushing stations, the last having a capacity of from 500 to 2,000 gallons each and fitted with Field's patent flushing syphons in the old portion and Miller's syphons in the new portion. Only one experimental night soil depôt has been constructed near the Astodia gate.

The main duct is a circular brick sewer commencing with 24″ internal diameter and increasing in size to 42″ at the terminal pumping station outside the Jamalpur gate. The sewage collected at this station is pumped into a sewage main by Worthington triple expansion vertical engines capable of lifting 2,500 gallons per minute 50 feet high. The main is a 20″ cast iron pipe 3,720 feet long; beyond this length, the sewage is delivered into a 30″ circular brick outfall sewer in which it is conveyed over a distance of 4,400 feet to the sewage farm.

The area acquired for the farm is 353 acres consisting of very sandy and porous soil. 114 acres are cleared, levelled and cultivated but only partially irrigated as yet. Proposals for constructing a septic tank and for pumping sweet water from the river are before the Municipality and it is expected will lead to early action on their part.

The total number of house connections carried out up to date is 16,000 and 1,000 more will probably be completed shortly. The number of W. C. connections in the whole of the drained area is not more than 150. The cost of maintenance and supervision including pumping amounted in 1905-06 to Rs. 14,325. The proceeds of the drainage tax amounted to Rs. 14,478.

Karáchi (Sind).—The Shone system of drainage is in use at Karáchi. In the first portion constructed in 1894, six ejector stations each consisting of 200 gallon ejectors in duplicate, were provided. They account for the sewage of a population of 30,000 at the maximum rate of 20 gallons per head per diem. The cost of the works as then carried out came to about Rs. 6 lákhs. The sewers are stoneware and cast iron pipes varying from 5″ to 9″ in diameter, the total length of built drains being 11½ miles. The sewage or rising main varies from 7″ to 12″ and it ends in a sewage farm into which it delivers on an average 460,000 gallons per day at present.

The farm is at a distance of 3,463 yards from the city and has an area of 115 acres prepared, of which usually 50 to 60 acres are under sewage irrigation. The machinery comprise two engines each with two steam and two air cylinders. Each engine is about 25 N. H. P. and capable of compressing sufficient air to deliver 375 gallons per minute. The actual working lift is only 51 feet, the total lift including friction does not exceed 130 feet.

The Municipality are now carrying out an extension of the system, and when it is completed the population served will be 44,564. The number of house connections completed up to date is 2,245 of which 234 are W. C. connections. There are two cart night soil depôts and one hand pail depôt where night soil is deposited by carts of scavengers and washed into the sewers. The total estimated cost of the works including those constructed in 1894 is Rs. 11,50,000. Seven ejector stations each with a duplicate 250 gallon ejector have been put down, all sealed discharge mains and air mains have been laid and the necessary air compressors and boilers have been provided, the boiler and engine house erected and the machinery put up. The laying of the gravitating sewers is in progress and in another year all the projected extensions will be completed.

The estimated maintenance charges amount to Rs. 19,919 per annum.

M. VISVESVARAYA, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Board,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 20th May 1907.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1906.

I.—SUMMARY.

The inspection and disinfection work done in the Port of Bombay in connection with the outgoing and incoming vessels as well as those lying in the Harbour and Docks during the year ending 31st December 1906 is given in the following summary.

During the year under report 14,640 vessels of all sorts with 948,411 crew and passengers were examined as against 14,197 vessels with 838,953 crew and passengers during the preceding year.

The clothing and bedding of 105,302 crew and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels were disinfected. Of these 96,907 were Asiatic and African members of crews, third class or deck passengers, and pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of India. The remaining 8,395 were crew, pilgrims and passengers who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred.

45 vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred were disinfected. 35 vessels which carried pilgrims to Jeddah were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats. In all 80 vessels of all sorts were disinfected.

103 persons among whom cases of small-pox occurred were vaccinated.

At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour or docks 33 cases of plague, 7 cases of cholera, 123 cases of small-pox, 11 cases of measles, 37 cases of chicken-pox, 7 cases of jigger and 1 case of leprosy were detected.

II.—OUTGOING VESSELS.

2. The medical examination of all outgoing vessels, their crews and passengers, and the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of all Asiatic and African members of crews, of all passengers travelling third class who were not provided with berth accommodation, of fourth class and deck passengers, and of all Asiatic and African servants who sailed on vessels bound for ports out of India were carried out immediately before they left the Port of Bombay as prescribed in the Outward Plague Inspection Rules published by Government. The inspection of the crews of vessels bound for ports out of India and of all passengers of vessels bound for any port was conducted by day on shore in sheds specially arranged for the purpose. The disinfection was done at the Disinfection Station on the Frere Road, near the Prince's Dock, and on the Floating Disinfection Barge lying near the Ballard Pier.

3. During the year under report 14,509 outward bound vessels (including Native sailing craft) with 260,370 crew and 652,519 passengers or a total of 912,889 persons were inspected as against 14,048 vessels with 248,461 crew and 554,871 passengers or a total of 803,332 persons during the preceding year. At these outward inspections 22 cases of plague, 87 cases of small-pox, 8 cases of measles, 32 cases of chicken-pox, and 1 case of leprosy were detected.

4. Of the 14,509 outgoing vessels 451 vessels with 44,579 crew and 63,618 passengers left for Aden or ports in the Red Sea or Europe, 457 vessels with 31,840 crew and 14,790 passengers for other ports out of India, and the remaining 13,601 vessels with 183,951 crew and 574,111 passengers for Indian ports including Burmah.

5. The clothing, bedding and boxes and other suspected articles of 44,143 Asiatic and African members of crews and of 48,805 third, fourth class and deck passengers and pilgrims who sailed on steamers bound for ports out of India were disinfected. In addition to this disinfection, the effects of 3,504 crew and 455 passengers who sailed in Native craft for ports out of India were also disinfected. Thus the total number of outward bound crew and passengers whose clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected comes to 96,907 during the year under report as against 89,003 during the year 1905.

6. Disinfection of the clothing and bedding of the crew and passengers of some vessels which proceeded to ports out of India *vid* Karáchi was not carried out at Bombay as the agents preferred to have the disinfection done at Karáchi while the ship was loading cargo there.

7. In addition to the three large Equifex Disinfection stoves, an oblong shaped machine of an improved pattern for the disinfection of boots and shoes and other articles by means of formaldehyde gas has been provided.

8. The S.S. "Wardha" (January), R. I. M. S. "Canning", S.S. "Linga", S.S. "Okhla", S.S. "Obra", S.S. "Wardha" (February), S.S. "Flamingo", S.S. "Arcadia," S.S. "Okara", S.S. "Rahmani", S.S. "Coromandel", S.S. "Firoozi", S.S. "Oriental", S.S. "Loodiana", S.S. "Oriental" and S.S. "City of Calcutta" had cases of infectious diseases among their crews or passengers within 12 days after arrival in, or prior to their departure from, this Port. The Bills of Health granted to these vessels mentioned the illness which occurred on board as well as the measures which had been taken before their departure for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

9. Whenever plague developed among members of crews or passengers who were not allowed to sail on vessels for ports out of India, Government were informed of the fact in order that the authorities at the vessels' next port of call might be made acquainted of the occurrence by wire. When a plague case occurred among those who were prevented from sailing on vessels bound for Indian ports the Port Health Officer communicated the fact to the authorities at the next port at which each such vessel was intended to touch.

III.—Incoming Vessels.

10. In accordance with the rules prescribed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and the Indian Ports Act III of 1901, medical inspection and disinfection of vessels which were actually infected, or suspected to be infected with plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, or scarlatina were carried out. All vessels which arrived from East African ports were also inspected for the detection of cases of jigger or sleeping sickness.

11. 104 incoming vessels of various kinds with a crew of 7,977 persons and 27,545 passengers were inspected during the year. Of the 104 vessels inspected 18 were found to have had cases of infectious diseases on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage. 3 vessels arrived from East African Ports with 365 passengers among whom 7 cases of jigger were detected. The clothing and bedding of the passengers were thoroughly disinfected before they were allowed to proceed to their homes. 9 vessels arrived from Jeddah with 807 crew and 6,551 pilgrims from which 26 cases of small-pox and 1 case of measles were landed at Bombay. The effects of the pilgrims were disinfected before they were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their destinations up-country. 103 persons who were willing to get themselves vaccinated were vaccinated. The remaining 6 vessels with 520 crew and 76 passengers had on board on arrival or during the voyage 5 cases of small-pox and 3 cases of chicken-pox. The vessels and the kit of the persons among whom the cases occurred were disinfected.

IV.—Infectious Diseases on Vessels in the Harbour or Docks.

12. During the year under report 27 vessels including Native sailing craft which were lying in the Victoria and Prince's Docks or off the various bandars in the harbour had on board 9 cases of plague, 7 cases of cholera, 5 cases of small-pox, 2 cases of measles and 2 cases of chicken-pox. In addition to the 9 cases of plague, 2 cases of plague occurred among the dock labourers. All these vessels and those mentioned in paragraph 10 of this report, as well as the places where the dock labourers were found were thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases and the Indian Ports Acts. The particulars of the cases above referred to are shown in Statement No. 2, which is appended to this report.

V.—Port Observation Camp.

13. The camp is constructed of corrugated iron sheets and is situated in Fort Street. Only a few persons out of the total number of rejections at the outward inspections were sent to the camp. They were detained until their temperature fell to normal or until it was certain that the symptoms from which they suffered were not due to plague. Among the passengers and crew who were sent to the camp 22 developed plague and were transferred to Plague Hospitals for treatment. The sheds and rooms in which such persons were kept under observation in the camp were thoroughly disinfected with Perchloride of Mercury and were kept unoccupied for some days.

VI.—Disinfection of Ships.

14. During the year 80 vessels of all sorts were disinfected under the personal supervision of the Port Health Officer or of one of his staff. Of the 80 vessels 35 were outward bound pilgrim-ships. In accordance with the Government of India's Notification, Home Department (Sanitary), No. 1749, dated the 28th September 1906, before the pilgrims embarked the ships chartered for Jeddah were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process when that apparatus was available or by means of burning sulphur in large iron receptacles in the holds at the rate of 3 lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet of space.

15. The vessels on which cases of cholera occurred had the drinking water on board discharged into the sea. The water tanks were thoroughly disinfected inside with a Solution of Permanganate of Potassium before they were refilled with a fresh supply of drinking water.

16. In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4267, dated the 3rd August 1905, the Port Disinfection Station received, on every Monday, clothing and bedding from various hospitals for disinfection. 576 bundles containing such clothing and bedding were disinfected.

VII.—General Health of the Shipping.

17. During the year 809 persons connected with the shipping were admitted into the various hospitals in the city. The St. George's Hospital admitted 427 European patients, of whom 11 died, 385 were discharged cured and 31 remained under treatment

after the 1st January 1907. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital admitted 70 Native patients, of whom 5 died, and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 312 Natives of whom 26 died.

18. No deaths occurred from the effects of cleaning bilges of ships during the year. There were 161 accidents on board of vessels which were lying in the harbour or docks.

VIII.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

A.—Outward Pilgrim Traffic.

19. Under Government of India's Notification, Home Department (Sanitary), No. 1749, dated the 28th September 1906, the Port of Bombay was opened for the embarkation of pilgrims with the object of making a pilgrimage to Jeddah. The system under which pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz were detained under observation for 5 days in the camps at Pir Pao was abolished. Before the pilgrims embarked the ships which were to take them to Jeddah were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats under the personal supervision of the Port Health Officer by means of the Clayton process, or, when a Clayton apparatus was not available, by burning sulphur in the holds in large iron receptacles at the rate of 3 lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet of space. The pilgrims were subjected to medical inspection and their clothing and bedding to thorough disinfection before they were allowed to embark on the ships by which they intended to sail for Jeddah.

20. A Clayton apparatus has recently arrived from England and will be fitted up on the Disinfection Barge as soon as possible.

21. The names of the ships, the number of pilgrims carried by them and the dates on which they left Bombay for Jeddah are mentioned below:—

	Name of Vessel.	Number of Pilgrims sailed.	Date of Departure.
1.	S.S. "Islami"	64	19th September 1906.
2.	S.S. "Shah Noor"	921	19th do.
3.	S S. "Majidi"	801	27th do.
4.	S.S. "Shah Najam"	1,020	3rd October 1906.
5.	S.S. "Mozaffari"	609	4th do.
6.	S.S. "Mohommadi"	724	10th do.
7.	S.S. "Monsoori"	839	16th do.
8.	S S. "Shah Najaf"	837	19th do.
9.	S.S. "Ahmadi"	710	22nd do.
10.	S.S. "Rahmani"	792	29th do.
11.	S.S. "Shah Noor"	869	2nd November 1906.
12.	S.S. "Zaida"	871	8th do.
13.	S.S. "Islami"	828	9th do.
14.	S.S. "Majidi"	799	12th do.
15.	S.S. "Shah Ameer"	745	14th do.
16.	S.S. "Shah Najam"	870	24th do.
17.	S.S. "Firoozi"	932	25th do.
18.	S.S. "Lalpoora"	700	26th do.
19.	S.S. "Monsoori"	503	29th do.
20.	S.S. "Mohommadi"	711	29th do.
21.	S S. "Shah Najaf"	851	3rd December 1906.
22.	S.S. "Mozaffari"	612	4th do.
23.	S.S. "Nuddea"	648	5th do.
24.	S.S. "Ahmadi"	733	8th do.
25.	S.S. "Akbar"	532	11th do.
26.	S.S. "Shah Noor"	961	13th do.
27.	S.S. "Rahmani"	790	15th do.
28.	S.S. "Zaida"	887	17th do.
29.	S.S. "Islami"	828	20th do.
30.	S.S. "Tientsin"	890	21st do.
31.	S.S. "Jumna"	1,276	22nd do.
32.	S.S. "Majidi"	802	24th do.
33.	S.S. "Shah Ameer"	764	24th do.
34.	S.S. "Shah Najam"	909	27th do.
35.	S.S. "Xema"	577	30th do.
	Total	27,205	

22. The number of pilgrims who left for Jeddah during this season was the largest on record. 27,205 pilgrims were medically inspected, disinfected and shipped in the short period of about 3 months. Some difficulty was experienced at one time in obtaining ships to convey pilgrims to Jeddah. A large number of pilgrims accumulated in Bombay awaiting the return of steamers from Jeddah and they had some difficulty in obtaining shelter owing to the overcrowding of the existing Mozaffarkhanas or rest-houses.

23. As far as I can gather there was no case of plague among the pilgrims who left for Mecca during the year under report. Owing to the abolition of segregation at Bombay the pilgrimships had to call at Aden and Perim for medical inspection. They then called at Kamaran where they landed their pilgrims to undergo 10 days' observation before the Turkish Authorities allowed them to proceed to Jeddah.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Traffic.

24 During the year under report 18,072 pilgrims of the previous year's Haj arrived from Jeddah in 25 vessels. The names of ships and the number of pilgrims brought by each vessel, as well as the number of cases of infectious diseases which were found among the pilgrims on arrival in Bombay, are tabulated in Statement No. 3, which is attached to this report.

25. The total number of deaths which occurred during the voyage among the pilgrims was 240. The chief causes were attributed to old age, general debility, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.

26. Ten pilgrim-ships had during their voyage from Jeddah to Bombay 34 cases of small-pox, 1 case of measles and 3 cases of chicken-pox. Of these 8 cases of small-pox and 3 cases of chicken-pox were landed at Aden. The remaining 26 cases of small-pox and 1 case of measles were landed at Bombay and sent to hospital for treatment. A Captain of one of the pilgrim-vessels was found to be suffering from small-pox, 4 deaths from small-pox having occurred during the voyage. 103 pilgrims on small-pox infected ships were vaccinated; the remaining pilgrims were unwilling to get themselves vaccinated although vaccination was offered free of all charges.

27. The clothing and bedding of 6,551 pilgrims among whom small-pox appeared were disinfected after which the pilgrims were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their homes.

IX.—Emigration Traffic.

28. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the City of Bombay the Emigration Traffic has been suspended since the year 1897.

X.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore.

29. The sanitary state of the harbour and of the various bandars, basins and docks has been fairly satisfactory.

XI.—Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in the City of Bombay.

30. During the year under report 1,241 deaths from cholera, 276 deaths from small-pox and 10,823 deaths from plague occurred in the City of Bombay.

XII.—Establishment.

31. The following list shows the names of the Medical Officers and Subordinates who did duty in the Port from time to time during the year under report :—

Names.	From	To	Period.		
			Y.	m.	d.
Dr. H. C. Venis	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	1	0	0
Dr. J. W. O. Van Millingen	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	1	0	0
Dr. R. D. Dalal	1st January 1906 ...	6th June 1906 ...	0	8	24
and again ...	13th September 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...			
Dr. J. H. Walsh	6th April 1906 ...	8th June 1906 ...	0	2	3
Dr. E. Head Moore	24th November 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	0	1	7
Dr. G. J. Blackmore	1st January 1906 ...	6th January 1906 ...	0	0	6
Captain W. R. Scroggie	10th January 1906 ...	6th April 1906 ...	0	2	28
Dr. (Miss) S. Smith	1st January 1906 ...	12th October 1906 ...	0	11	0
and again ...	13th November 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...			
Dr. (Miss) M. E. Graham	13th October 1906 ...	12th November 1906 ...	0	1	0
Miss G. M. A. Jessop	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	1	0	0
Miss A. Richardson	17th March 1906 ...	10th May 1906 ...	0	1	25
Assistant Surgeon H. F. Otto, I.S.M.D. ...	14th August 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	0	4	18
Do. D. E. White, I.S.M.D. ...	25th August 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	0	4	7
Do. R. H. Telang	1st January 1906 ...	13th August 1906 ...	0	7	13
Do. P. P. Fernandes (Temporary) .	9th March 1906 ...	24th August 1906 ...	0	5	16
Hospital Assistant B. M. Bhatt	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	1	0	0
Do. N. B. Pandya	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	1	0	0
Do. Sk. Usman Abdul Nabi ...	1st January 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...	1	0	0
Do. V. K. Kamat	1st January 1906 ...	6th June 1906 ...	0	8	24
and again ...	13th September 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...			
Do. G. B. Dalvi	1st January 1906 ...	9th January 1906 ...	0	7	24
again ...	10th February 1906 ...	6th June 1906 ...			
and again ...	13th September 1906 ...	31st December 1906 ...			
Do. Syed Abdul Rasul Wastad ...	10th January 1906 ...	9th February 1906 ...	0	1	0

32. The Medical Officers and Subordinates as shewn in the foregoing list worked hard and carried out the inspection and disinfection work which fell to them with the same care, tact and energy as hitherto displayed by them in the performance of their onerous duties.

33. A change took place in the Inspectorship of the Sanitary Police Force. Mr. Inspector R. Fish, who held the appointment in the early part of the year, was transferred to the City Police in the month of June, and Inspector J. T. Hartles took his place and has remained in the appointment up to the present. The 7 European Sub-Inspectors and 40 sepoys who worked under him carried out their duties satisfactorily.

34. My Head Clerk, Mr. Ramrao G. Kamalakar, and the marginally noted members of the Office Staff under him carried out their respective duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to me and I fully appreciate the manner in which they have transacted the heavy work. The Office peons and all the members of the Disinfection and Steam Launch Establishments worked well and to my satisfaction.

Mr. Motilal Bapuji Senjit, 2nd Clerk.
Mr. Shamrao S. Dharandhar, 3rd Clerk.
Mr. Dattatraya V. Gokhale, 4th Clerk.

35. The shipping agents and commanders of vessels as a rule observed the regulations and carried out cheerfully the orders framed in connection with the Venice and Paris Sanitary Conventions.

J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House, dated 15th March 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the Shipping of the Bombay Port and the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1906 :—

Vessels, including Country Craft.	Total Number of Vessels.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected, including crew on Vessels.	Number of Native crew and 3rd class or Deck passengers disinfected during the year.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.							
							Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Jigger.	Scarlatina.	Leprosy.
Entered	55,930	104	35,522	8,395	18	108	...	...	31	1	3	7	...	...
Left	33,377	14,509	912,859	96,907	35		22	...	87	8	32	...	...	1
In harbour during the year	1,185	27	.....	.....	27		11	7	5	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	90,492	14,640	948,411	105,302	80	108	33	7	123	11	37	7	...	1
Total for 1905 ...	90,415	14,197	838,953	99,376	58	325	27	1	386	8	46	21	...	...

TABLE No. 2.

The following table includes all Steamers, Square-rigged Vessels and Native Craft which became infected while lying in the Port of Bombay during the year 1906 :—

Months.	Number of Persons who were attacked with Plague at Bandars and in the Docks.		Total number of cases of infectious diseases in the Bombay Harbour.											
			Total Number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Plague.		Scarlatina.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1906.															
January ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...
May ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
June ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total for 1906 ...			27	7	5	5	...	2	...	2	...	9	6	...	...
Total for 1905 ...			23	1	1	16	...	2	...	1	...	6	4	...	...

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Pilgrims who returned to Bombay from Mecca by vessels during the year 1906:—

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Crew.	Number of Pilgrims.	Number of deaths during voyage.	Number of Pilgrims disinfected.	Number of cases of infectious diseases on board and during voyage.
S. S. "Mujidi" ...	2nd March 1906 ...	76	762	12	...	1 case of small-pox and 3 cases of chicken-pox were landed at Aden.
S. S. "Bulimba" ..	5th do. ...	103	466	6	...	
S. S. "Alavia" ...	6th do. ...	99	1,162	16	1,106	1 case of small-pox and 1 case of measles on arrival at Bombay.
S. S. "Rahmani" ...	6th do. ...	75	750	12	750	3 cases of small-pox on arrival at Bombay.
S. S. "Naderi" ..	8th do. ...	71	509	6	493	1 Do. do.
S. S. "Loodiana" ..	8th do. ...	121	610	10	...	
S. S. "Monsoori" ..	8th do. ...	79	766	22	766	3 cases of small-pox were landed at Aden, 4 cases of small-pox on arrival and 2 deaths from small-pox during voyage, in all 7 cases of and 2 deaths from small-pox.
S. S. "Coromandel" ...	9th do. ...	156	1,084	33	887	2 cases of small-pox on arrival at Bombay, 1 case of small-pox and 1 case of chicken-pox were landed at Aden.
S. S. "Hooscinee" ..	15th do. ...	65	442	10	440	2 cases of small-pox on arrival at Bombay. (Captain of this vessel was found to be suffering from small-pox).
S. S. "Jumna" ...	15th do. ...	125	1,200	19	...	
S. S. "Firozi" ...	16th do. ...	79	915	19	913	8 cases of small-pox on arrival at Bombay, 1 death from small-pox occurred during voyage.
S. S. "Mozaffari" ...	17th do. ...	79	574	9	548	4 cases of small-pox on arrival at Bombay.
S. S. "Haidari" ...	30th do. ...	80	527	7	...	
S. S. "Landaura" ...	7th April 1906 ...	105	663	8	...	
S. S. "Bengal" ...	8th do. ...	104	1,028	8	...	
S. S. "Narbudda" ...	8th do. ...	111	560	6	...	
S. S. "Ahmadi" ...	10th do. ...	74	711	5	...	
S. S. "Islami" ...	14th do. ...	77	816	7	...	
S. S. "Jumna" ...	15th do. ...	125	1,201	11	...	
S. S. "Coromandel" ...	16th do. ...	104	643	6	643	1 case of small-pox on arrival at Bombay, 1 death from small pox occurred during voyage.
S. S. "Loodiana" ...	23rd do. ...	108	604	2	...	
S. S. "Monsoori" ...	27th do. ...	80	762	3	...	
S. S. "Naseri" ..	1st May 1906 ..	66	403	2	...	
S. S. "Naderi" ..	10th do. ...	70	525	1	...	
S. S. "Coromandel" ..	3rd July 1906 ...	98	380	*Nil.*	...	
	Total ...	2,335	18,072	240	6,551	

APPENDIX III.

The following table shows when the drainage and water-works were completed and the average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction and the ratio for rural circles and districts and the number of deaths from plague with their ratios:—

Name of District.	Tálaks.	Town.	Date of completion of work of		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Ratio of rural circle exclusive the towns for the year 1906.	Ratio for district excluding the towns for the year 1906.	Number of deaths from plague during the year 1906.	
			Drainage.	Water-supply.					Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	Bombay ...	*a* 1879	*b* 1892	56·05	Not available.	...	...	10,802	14·20
Khándesh ...	Dhulia ...	Dhulia ...	...	1896	49·98	32·50	37·03	39·47	2	·03
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	1897	65·77	55·65	28·70	32·15	31	·87
Surat ...	Olpád ...	Surat ...	...	1898	51·03	39·77	30·37	32·32	401	3·37
Ahmedabad ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedabad ...	*c* 1893	1891	59·28	45·21	39·18	39·06	183	1·01
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	1895	1894	60·52	35·15	17·01	20·40	2,221	19·67
Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	...	1895	32·08	28·70	40·00	37·56	...	...
Thána ...	Sálsette ...	Bándra ...	...	1896	42·27	23·01	42·79	37·20	213	0·65
Kolába ..	Panvel ...	Panvel ...	...	1895	40·63	19·50	50·98	39·58	92	0·06
Dhárwár ...	Hubli ...	Hubli ...	...	1894	43·00	25·70	24·23	24·19	33	·55
Ahmedabad ...	Viramgám ...	Viramgám ...	*d* 1893	...	63·09	69·28	46·50	39·06	714	37·67

a Drainage works commenced in 1879 still in progress.

b Tansa water works completed in 1892. Besides this there are Vehar and Tulsi Water Works.

c Drainage system partially introduced.

d In 1893 the gradient of the channel round the town was improved to carry away the sullage water that used to accumulate and stagnate round the town.

APPENDIX IV.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*Showing the Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1906.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	38,284	36,581	74,865	26·83	25·64	52·47	104·66	13·41	..	28·45	22·18	45·63
2	Násik	412,647	402,702	815,349	19,653	18,442	38,095	24·10	22·62	46·72	106·56	6·00	..	21·21	20·00	41·21
3	Thána	421,931	388,901	810,832	14,856	14,108	28,964	18·32	17·40	35·72	105·30	..	1·75	16·74	15·90	32·64
4	City of Bombay ..	469,240	291,235	760,475	10,582	9,924	20,506	13·91	13·05	26·96	106·63	..	42·01	11·57	10·75	22·32
5	Kolába	304,412	301,095	605,507	10,634	10,204	20,838	17·56	16·85	34·41	104·21	..	4·83	16·14	15·34	31·48
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	417,038	419,779	833,817	17,357	16,593	33,950	20·74	19·83	40·57	104·60	6·90	..	21·10	20·04	41·14
7	Poona	498,243	490,854	9,189,102	17,343	16,323	33,666	17·54	16·50	34·04	106·25	..	16·81	17·09	15·93	33·02
8	Sholápur	362,569	358,018	720,587	12,909	12,171	25,080	17·91	16·89	34·80	106·06	1 77	..	17·82	16·93	34·75
9	Sátára	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	19,366	18,084	37,450	16·90	15·78	32·68	107·09	..	·13	15·95	14·90	30·85
10	Ratnágiri	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	17,954	17,084	35,038	15·37	14·63	30·00	105·09	8·69	..	14·56	13·79	28·29
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	501,087	491,175	992,262	16,680	16,079	32,759	16·81	16·20	33·01	103·74	2·69	..	15·69	15·04	30 73
12	Dhárwár	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	18,597	17,801	36,398	16·71	15·99	32·71	104·47	7·82	..	15·78	15·16	30·93
13	Bijápur	367,997	367,403	735,400	15,029	14,442	29,471	20·44	19·64	40·07	104·06	6·00	..	17·69	17·24	34·93
14	Kánara	236,003	218,414	454,417	7,623	7,489	15,112	16·78	16·48	33·26	101·79	4·68	..	15·59	14·27	30·36
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	317,709	319,173	636,882	12,348	11,801	24,149	19·39	18·53	37·92	104·64	5·11	..	17·53	16·57	34·10
16	Broach	143,504	143,225	291,729	6,770	6,419	13,189	23·21	22·00	45·21	105·47	8·08	..	20·57	19·58	40·15
17	Kaira	375,599	340,654	716,253	14,157	12,640	26,797	19·76	17·65	37·41	112·00	..	2·49	18·41	16·55	34·96
18	Panch Mahális ..	132,035	128,968	261,003	5,886	5,705	11,591	22·55	21·86	44·41	103·17	16·82	..	20·18	19·10	39·28
19	Ahmedabad	407,626	387,718	795,344	12,750	11,640	24,390	16·03	14·65	30·68	109·54	..	12·36	15·38	14·04	29·42
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	246,241	196,509	442,750	5,374	4,685	10,059	12·14	10·58	22·72	114·71	..	7·14	12·61	10·93	23·54
21	Hyderabad	543,951	444,524	988,475	9,517	6,924	16,441	9·63	7·00	16·63	137·45	..	4·93	10·41	7·68	18·09
22	Thar and Párkar ..	202,707	161,162	363,869	3,926	3,078	7,004	10·79	8·46	19·25	127·55	..	4·43	8·75	6·58	15·33
23	Lárkhána	354,103	301,980	656,083	7,057	5,406	12,463	10·76	8·24	19·00	130·54	..	11·99	13·27	10·85	24·12
24	Sukkur	281,592	241,327	522,919	7,102	5,799	12,901	13·58	11·09	24·67	122·47	..	15·01	14·41	11·84	26·25
25	Upper Sind Frontier.	129,838	102,147	231,985	2,441	1,869	4,310	10·52	8·06	18·58	130·60	..	7·01	12·26	9·38	21·64
	Total for the Presidency ..	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	324,195	301,291	625,486	17·54	16·30	33·84	107·60	..	1·22	16·49	15·26	31·75

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1906.*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8
Serial Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (Census of 1901).			Births.		Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Deaths of males to every 100 Deaths of females.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Western Registration District.											
1	Khándesh	10,041	139	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	74,895	52·47	28,654	26,972	55,626	106·24
2	Násik	5,850	139	412,647	402,702	815,349	38,095	46·72	17,347	15,852	33,199	109·43
3	Thána	3,573	227	421,981	388,901	810,832	28,964	35·72	15,759	14,620	30,379	107·79
4	City of Bombay	22	34,567	469,240	291,235	760,475	20,506	26·97	29,328	23,124	52,454	126·82
5	Kolába	2,131	284	304,412	301,095	605,507	20,838	34·41	12,139	11,624	23,763	104·43
	Central Registration District.											
6	Ahmednagar...	6,586	127	417,038	419,779	836,817	33,950	40·57	14,774	13,400	28,174	110·25
7	Poona	5,349	185	498,248	490,854	989,102	33,606	34·04	26,356	23,933	50,289	110·12
8	Sholápur	4,541	159	362,569	358,018	720,587	25,080	34·80	12,439	11,365	23,804	109·45
9	Sátára	4,825	238	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	37,450	32·68	19,311	18,287	37,598	105·60
10	Ratnágiri	3,998	292	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	35,038	30·00	12,403	12,591	24,994	98·51
	Southern Registration District.											
11	Belgaum	4,649	218	501,087	491,175	992,262	32,759	33·01	15,117	14,976	30,093	100·94
12	Dhárwár	4,692	242	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	36,398	32·71	13,942	13,751	27,693	101·39
13	Bijápur	5,669	129	367,997	367,403	735,400	29,471	40·07	12,771	12,279	25,050	100·40
14	Kánara	3,945	115	236,003	218,414	454,417	15,112	33·26	6,704	6,281	12,985	106·73
	Gujarát Registration District.											
15	Surat	1,653	385	317,709	319,173	636,882	24,149	37·92	10,691	10,209	20,900	104·72
16	Broach	1,467	199	148,504	143,225	291,729	13,189	45·21	5,339	5,493	10,832	97·20
17	Kaira	1,505	449	375,599	340,654	716,253	26,797	37·41	14,166	14,415	28,581	98·27
18	Panch Mahális	1,606	162	132,085	128,903	261,003	11,591	44·41	3,580	3,621	7,201	98·87
19	Ahmedabad	3,816	208	407,026	387,718	795,344	24,390	30·66	17,482	16,753	34,235	104·35
	Sind Registration District.											
20	Karáchi	11,971	37	246,241	196,509	442,750	10,059	22·72	7,184	6,036	13,220	119·02
21	Hyderabad	8,591	119	543,951	444,524	988,475	16,441	16·63	11,231	10,081	21,312	111·41
22	Thar and Párkar	13,690	27	202,707	161,162	363,869	7,004	19·25	4,774	3,841	8,615	124·29
23	Lárkhana	4,762	138	354,103	301,980	656,983	12,463	19·00	10,850	9,486	20,336	114·38
24	Sukkur	5,731	91	281,592	241,327	522,919	12,901	24·67	10,532	10,218	20,750	103·07
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,621	81	129,838	102,147	231,985	4,310	18·58	3,144	2,792	5,936	112·61
	Total for the Presidency...	122,984	150	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	625,486	33·84	336,017	312,002	648,019	107·70

1	2	9										10		
Serial Number.	Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population from										Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.				
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	3·95	·07	1·83	13·94	0·66	3·27	·28	4·98	29·71	38·25	33·98	41·35	40·30	40·83
2	Násik	5·34	·21	·61	13·62	2·27	3·15	·28	15·10	42·04	39·38	40·71	42·30	40·33	41·33
3	Thána	5·25	·15	1·11	19·53	1·72	2·13	·58	6·00	37·35	37·59	37·47	39·31	39·12	39·74
4	City of Bombay	1·61	·36	14·20	5·49	6·20	29·02	·92	20·17	82·50	79·41	68·98	60·82	71·66	64·97
5	Kolába	7·61	·26	1·13	17·54	2·52	·82	·40	8·96	39·87	38·60	39·24	32·09	29·98	31·04
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	3·39	·04	1·03	10·63	6·03	3·79	·24	8·52	35·42	31·92	33·67	40·61	39·57	40·09
7	Poona	6·54	·18	12·75	14·01	6·12	3·06	·28	7·90	52·90	49·76	50·84	38·09	36·72	37·41
8	Sholápur	4·01	·13	·23	9·83	7·01	1·58	·35	9·29	34·31	31·75	33·03	42·77	42·96	42·86
9	Sátára	4·74	·10	4·75	10·95	4·96	·80	·39	6·20	33·95	31·68	32·80	44·78	46·31	45·56
10	Ratnágiri	·33	·14	·29	12·55	1·19	1·75	·39	4·75	22·65	20·29	21·39	23·32	20·56	21·86
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	2·61	·24	·64	4·98	5·38	2·31	·40	12·77	30·17	30·49	30·33	55·53	56·31	55·91
12	Dhárwár	·99	·36	·53	6·56	1·64	1·88	·30	12·59	24·51	24·91	24·89	56·62	56·39	56·49
13	Bijápur	3·71	·59	·07	9·47	4·19	2·42	·18	13·22	34·72	33·42	34·06	41·30	40·21	40·85
14	Kánara	·04	·70	·09	12·49	1·83	·76	·38	12·28	28·30	28·76	28·57	33·27	31·99	32·66
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	·71	·28	2·73	16·46	·65	8·56	·31	3·12	33·65	31·99	32·82	40·08	40·09	40·09
16	Broach	·24	·61	·92	20·05	·72	7·38	·42	8·84	35·25	38·55	37·13	44·09	46·48	45·26
17	Kaira	...	·15	7·87	12·90	·98	9·50	·47	7·94	37·71	42·32	39·90	49·09	55·70	52·23
18	Panch Mahális	·14	·04	4·90	17·53	·13	·58	·41	3·66	27·11	28·08	27·59	27·22	28·25	27·73
19	Ahmedabad	...	·10	3·76	30·24	·41	4·73	·34	3·46	42·88	43·21	43·04	46·07	46·40	46·24
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	·82	·70	5·24	15·13	·42	1·62	·28	5·64	27·17	30·72	29·66	27·48	27·58	27·53
21	Hyderabad	·19	·15	·01	18·51	·62	·72	·31	1·05	20·65	22·68	21·56	18·82	18·70	18·76
22	Thar and Párkar	·05	·18	...	22·66	·05	·05	·39	·29	23·55	23·82	23·67	20·73	20·49	20·63
23	Lárkhána	·37	·09	...	29·03	·06	·05	·36	1·00	30·64	31·41	31·00	21·58	23·10	22·28
24	Sukkur	·38	·15	...	35·90	·25	·34	·38	2·30	37·40	42·34	39·68	19·78	21·27	20·47
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	·04	·25	...	24·14	·13	·00	·20	·81	24·21	27·38	25·68	14·28	16·11	15·09
	Total for the Presidency...	2·60	·23	2·79	14·86	3·34	3·28	·37	7·71	35·26	34·85	35·06	38·56	38·77	38·66

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the months of the year 1906.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	3,903	3,822	4,048	4,950	7,600	3,203	5,462	6,644	4,212	3,709	3,849	4,224	55,626	1
2	Násik	2,010	2,031	2,769	4,447	3,304	2,336	3,059	3,175	2,348	2,032	2,393	3,295	33,199	2
3	Thána	2,296	1,968	2,421	2,699	3,208	3,151	2,550	2,713	2,700	1,969	2,631	2,614	30,379	3
4	City of Bombay	3,324	3,839	7,070	8,487	6,659	3,391	3,850	4,019	3,475	2,963	2,701	2,676	52,454	4
5	Kolába	1,742	1,460	2,078	2,899	1,998	1,934	2,700	2,148	1,701	1,312	1,674	2,117	23,763	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	1,644	1,456	1,825	2,255	2,685	2,118	3,077	3,487	2,564	2,318	1,898	1,937	28,174	6
7	Poona	2,039	1,854	3,406	5,612	3,938	2,683	3,908	5,001	7,671	7,136	3,671	3,180	50,289	7
8	Sholápur	1,520	1,297	1,709	3,147	2,457	1,816	2,208	2,890	1,927	1,340	1,278	1,246	23,804	8
9	Sátára	2,377	1,623	2,037	4,586	4,215	2,733	3,058	3,303	3,034	3,619	3,322	3,291	37,598	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,042	1,851	2,014	2,032	1,984	1,984	2,178	2,296	2,021	2,017	2,145	2,430	24,994	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	1,812	1,706	2,053	3,231	3,236	3,431	2,767	2,742	2,551	2,312	2,122	2,080	30,093	11
12	Dhárwár	1,907	1,761	2,070	1,844	2,118	2,220	2,490	2,935	2,670	2,393	2,605	2,680	27,093	12
13	Bijápur	1,668	1,457	1,870	2,262	3,363	3,470	2,956	2,280	1,829	1,417	1,277	1,171	25,050	13
14	Kánara	1,235	1,090	1,114	870	865	890	1,094	1,196	1,186	1,056	1,177	1,286	12,985	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,518	1,412	1,650	1,447	1,433	1,609	1,976	1,724	1,939	1,970	2,029	1,993	20,900	15
16	Broach	927	956	1,038	925	770	719	853	938	841	902	938	1,033	10,832	16
17	Kaira	2,329	2,517	3,029	2,322	1,715	1,396	1,527	2,035	2,315	2,041	3,161	3,574	28,581	17
18	Panch Mahás	629	541	693	513	439	384	395	459	701	760	900	762	7,201	18
19	Ahmedabad...	3,134	2,807	2,831	2,698	2,267	1,510	1,731	2,432	3,096	3,519	3,906	4,315	34,235	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,349	1,219	1,497	1,857	1,518	777	594	549	555	794	1,257	1,264	13,220	20
21	Hyderabad	2,083	1,850	1,758	1,694	1,549	1,181	1,137	1,048	1,075	1,762	3,189	2,966	21,312	21
22	Thar and Párkar	1,272	1,078	1,011	744	775	461	440	308	311	511	726	978	8,615	22
23	Lárkhána	2,295	1,584	1,820	1,276	1,583	1,322	1,236	1,032	1,133	2,370	3,020	2,265	20,336	23
24	Sukkur	1,615	1,025	1,006	1,956	1,114	834	916	728	1,114	2,772	5,179	3,391	20,750	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	483	383	310	443	420	344	307	276	295	980	1,001	699	5,936	25
	Total for the Presidency	46,932	42,597	52,614	64,291	61,213	46,097	54,309	56,388	53,518	54,494	58,109	57,467	648,019	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month... ...	2·54	2·30	2·85	3·48	3·31	2·49	2·94	3·05	2·90	2·95	3·14	3·11	35·06	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the*

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.								
1	Khándesh	8,094	6,876	6,914	7,013	1,749	1,621	1,028	1,043
2	Násik	4,587	3,664	3,862	3,881	1,156	1,063	647	545
3	Thána	2,903	2,504	2,250	2,358	1,114	1,110	766	609
4	City of Bombay	5,672	5,363	2,540	2,743	1,026	1,205	1,577	1,337
5	Kolába	2,091	1,806	1,616	1,706	1,050	1,034	694	547
	Central Registration District.								
6	Ahmednagar	4,070	3,302	2,795	2,640	834	790	467	439
7	Poona	4,853	4,016	3,513	3,321	2 006	1,852	1,825	1,618
8	Sholápur	2,944	2,329	2,960	2,810	869	788	463	387
9	Sátára	3,159	2,652	3,378	3,452	1,568	1,567	1,126	955
10	Ratnágiri	1,886	1,643	1,362	1,444	519	573	373	421
	Southern Registration District.								
11	Belgaum	2,686	2,313	3,210	3,638	1,343	1,336	763	685
12	Dhárwár	3,249	2,740	2,908	2,984	936	926	533	532
13	Bijápur	2,598	2,230	3,171	3,193	1,086	1,043	533	481
14	Kánara	1,725	1,482	555	631	195	235	179	143
	Gujarát Registration District.								
15	Surat	2,609	2,245	1,562	1,605	553	608	526	492
16	Broach	1,894	1,852	1,154	1,162	192	202	145	161
17	Kaira	3,295	3,366	2,443	2,169	457	491	631	667
18	Panch Mahals	968	888	552	584	221	213	181	183
19	Ahmedabad	3,972	3,791	3,037	2,973	433	425	577	561
	Sind Registration District.								
20	Karáchi	1,458	1,318	983	954	396	366	353	320
21	Hyderabad	2,291	2,163	2,177	2,002	797	741	382	353
22	Thar and Párkar	752	713	575	472	253	221	203	149
23	Lárkhána	1,962	1,808	1,812	1,707	729	662	378	281
24	Sukkur	2,891	2,553	2,392	2,262	769	670	299	291
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	659	612	791	711	319	257	120	85
	Total for the Presidency ...	73,968	64,529	58,512	58,415	20,570	19,999	14,769	13,285
	Population according to Census of 1901	207,605	202,164	921,002	940,545	1,344,614	1,286,485	1,235,171	1,001,501
	Ratios per 1,000 living ...	352·91	319·39	63·53	62·10	15·44	15·54	11·95	13·26

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1906.*

7		8		9		10		11		12		13
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
684	855	1,920	2,391	2,056	1,905	1,844	1,285	1,686	1,242	2,679	2,741	1
467	563	1,248	1,532	1,478	1,345	1,231	847	1,059	763	1,612	1,649	2
543	568	1,585	2,067	1,977	1,786	1,669	1,067	1,328	919	1,624	1,632	3
2,933	2,118	6,146	4,002	3,741	1,954	2,186	1,252	1,764	1,296	1,743	1,856	4
633	686	1,327	1,587	1,328	1,177	1,161	880	1,185	1,076	1,054	1,128	5
463	561	1,006	1,065	1,157	1,144	1,030	742	1,012	690	1,940	2,027	6
1,517	1,626	2,845	2,901	2,760	2,398	2,407	1,900	2,176	1,797	2,454	2,502	7
369	447	776	860	895	820	846	653	872	609	1,445	1,662	8
864	988	1,988	2,099	1,761	1,668	1,512	1,234	1,715	1,388	2,240	2,204	9
431	440	1,065	1,261	1,136	1,142	1,237	1,013	1,303	1,057	3,091	3,597	10
446	460	1,088	1,361	1,231	1,202	1,216	874	1,081	810	2,053	2,297	11
363	411	895	1,249	1,066	1,138	1,092	853	1,107	889	1,793	2,029	12
312	321	699	897	831	850	913	674	945	688	1,683	1,902	13
170	261	597	766	767	653	810	492	746	504	960	1,114	14
384	384	928	1,116	999	1,046	888	700	840	568	1,402	1,445	15
121	122	367	487	384	445	377	309	325	280	380	473	16
666	548	1,562	1,671	1,635	1,708	1,301	1,249	1,112	1,162	1,064	1,384	17
143	153	335	453	412	379	293	293	250	218	225	257	18
670	544	2,140	1,897	2,031	1,906	1,745	1,624	1,570	1,467	1,307	1,563	19
351	345	1,041	910	871	620	634	391	457	260	640	552	20
417	466	901	1,242	1,142	863	1,162	751	789	456	1,173	1,044	21
219	157	533	491	662	458	621	426	444	293	512	461	22
306	361	881	1,105	1,235	975	1,201	771	914	593	1,432	1,223	23
270	400	640	863	761	740	712	500	604	507	1,194	1,132	24
86	92	183	242	262	229	211	156	156	125	357	283	25
13,828	13,874	32,696	34,515	32,578	28,551	28,299	20,936	25,440	19,661	36,057	38,237	
779,647	696,954	1,657,754	1,614,771	1,485,004	1,326,932	970,540	904,730	570,008	543,887	381,534	444,739	
17·73	19·97	19·72	21·37	22·54	21·51	29·16	23·14	44·63	36·14	94·50	85·98	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES

1	2	3						
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.						
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.							
1	Khándesh	119,179	1,282,109	12,298	821	662	11,736	1,426,805
2	Násik	43,856	761,471	7,643	1,780	467	132	815,349
3	Thána	36,257	724,418	2,484	42,106	5,238	329	810,832
4	City of Bombay	155,747	508,608	14,248	29,645	46,231	5,996	760,475
5	Kolába	29,339	570,661	1,706	1,202	311	2,288	605,507
	Central Registration District.							
6	Ahmednagar	43,761	756,527	16,254	19,986	202	87	836,817
7	Poona	45,790	920,885	10,703	8,256	2,342	1,126	989,102
8	Sholápur	54,510	655,691	8,453	1,555	360	18	720,587
9	Sátára	40,888	1,085,398	18,483	975	230	56	1,146,030
10	Ratnágiri	82,825	1,077,745	2,328	4,929	29	19	1,167,875
	Southern Registration District.							
11	Belgaum	78,389	856,560	51,836	5,366	106	5	992,262
12	Dhárwár	141,528	954,431	12,336	4,046	153	118	1,112,612
13	Bijápur	84,416	646,768	3,321	866	29	...	735,400
14	Kánara	29,302	407,420	1,542	16,126	16	11	454,417
	Gujarát Registration District.							
15	Surat	54,191	551,027	11,785	957	12,516	6,406	636,882
16	Broach	63,408	195,922	3,254	685	3,127	25,333	291,729
17	Kaira	68,187	614,146	8,469	25,131	209	111	716,253
18	Panch Mahás	21,349	210,521	1,676	489	130	26,838	261,003
19	Ahmedabad	87,183	665,762	37,790	2,827	1,323	459	795,344
	Sind Registration District.							
20	Karáchi	344,516	93,083	126	2,650	1,841	534	442,750
21	Hyderabad	744,632	242,692	119	192	89	751	988,475
22	Thar and Párkar	211,309	151,726	657	5	4	168	363,869
23	Lárkhána	557,651	97,687	...	115	2	628	656,083
24	Sukkur	379,189	143,299	...	24	64	343	522,919
25	Upper Sind Frontier	209,192	22,765	19	2	...	7	231,985
	Total for the Presidency ...	3,726,594	14,197,322	227,530	170,736	75,681	83,499	18,481,362

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. 'Hindus'

in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1906.*

4							5						
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.	Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
3,374	52,226	13	3	5	5	55,626	28·31	40·73	1·06	3·66	7·55	·43	38·98
1,562	31,583	19	25	6	4	33,199	35·61	41·47	2·48	14·04	12·85	30·30	40·71
1,518	27,456	13	1,283	83	26	30,379	41·87	37·90	5·23	30·47	15·84	74·02	37·46
10,050	37,257	1,819	1,582	1,491	255	52,454	64·53	73·25	127·67	53·36	32·25	42·53	68·98
877	22,809	5	25	1	46	23,763	29·89	39·96	2·93	23·79	3·21	20·10	39·24
1,555	26,324	46	88	3	158	28,174	36·22	34·80	2·83	4·40	14·85	1,816·09	33·67
2,846	47,085	132	143	52	31	50,289	62·15	51·13	12·33	17·32	22·20	27·49	50·84
2,100	21,480	183	19	6	16	23,804	38·53	32·76	21·65	12·21	16·67	888·89	33·03
1,108	36,004	376	10	1	99	37,598	27·10	33·17	20·34	10·26	4·35	1,767·86	32·80
1,891	22,970	26	107	...	...	24,994	22·83	21·31	11·17	21·21	...	...	21·39
2,151	26,209	1,597	132	1	3	30,093	27·44	30·59	30·81	24·59	9·43	6·00	30·33
3,515	23,841	235	102	...	...	27,693	24·84	24·98	19·05	25·21	...	...	24·89
2,678	22,305	49	18	...	...	25,050	31·72	34·49	14·75	21·53	...	...	34·06
538	11,966	64	417	...	...	12,985	18·36	29·37	41·50	25·86	...	...	28·57
1,636	15,265	221	16	278	3,484	20,900	30·19	27·70	18·75	16·72	22·21	543·87	32·82
2,379	7,212	63	4	66	1,108	10,832	37·52	36·81	19·76	5·84	21·11	43·74	37·13
2,496	25,797	129	158	...	1	28,581	36·61	42·00	15·23	6·29	...	9·01	39·90
900	5,034	48	6	3	1,210	7,201	42·16	23·91	28·64	12·27	23·08	45·09	27·59
3,557	29,742	879	31	14	12	34,235	43·09	44·67	23·26	10·97	10·58	26·14	43·04
8,388	4,684	2	82	50	14	13,220	24·35	50·32	15·87	30·94	27·16	22·47	29·86
14,417	6,864	7	1	1	22	21,312	19·36	28·28	58·82	5·21	11·24	27·96	21·56
4,444	4,153	16	...	...	2	8,615	21·03	27·37	24·35	...	...	11·90	23·67
16,731	3,605	...	...	...	...	20,336	30·00	36·90	...	...	...	...	31·00
13,370	7,304	2	10	4	60	20,750	35·26	50·97	...	416·67	62·50	174·93	39·68
4,949	981	6	...	...	...	5,936	23·66	43·09	315·79	...	...	...	25·58
1,09,030	520,156	5,950	4,262	2,065	6,556	648,019	29·26	36·64	26·15	24·96	27·29	78·51	35·06

include Hindus of all castes. 'Other Classes' include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.										
	Western Registration District.										
1	Khándesh	1,360,369	5,481	99	2,588	19,393	14,694	4,371	9	11	295
2	Násik	571,384	3,934	174	422	10,690	1,709	2,363	9	5	160
3	Thána	784,673	4,152	109	767	15,611	1,310	832	22	19	298
4	Kolába	531,621	4,512	134	556	10,527	1,482	460	3	5	171
	Central Registration District.										
5	Ahmednagar ...	781,862	2,469	29	315	8,555	4,760	2,454	2	5	155
6	Poona	821,538	5,774	140	4,059	12,764	4,627	2,105	5	4	198
7	Sholápur	589,042	2,239	70	114	5,566	3,618	765	2	4	155
8	Sátára	1,095,049	5,057	105	5,045	12,288	5,459	832	5	6	266
9	Ratnágiri	1,132,815	391	154	268	14,286	1,345	1,939	6	6	213
	Southern Registration District.										
10	Belgaum	936,131	2,410	220	1,467	4,716	5,085	2,177	21	18	303
11	Dhárwár	976,302	902	361	480	6,872	1,524	1,657	27	13	211
12	Bijápur	706,674	2,661	435	51	6,864	2,997	1,667	18	31	188
13	Kánara	426,825	18	312	43	5,494	792	323	5	12	143
	Gujarát Registration District.										
14	Surat	504,854	284	166	1,250	9,292	179	3,526	5	8	128
15	Broach	238,686	3	173	213	5,500	124	1,424	3	3	62
16	Kaira	646,099	...	78	5,003	8,450	580	6,051	15	13	203
17	Panch Maháls ...	226,115	1	9	489	4,282	14	102	4	2	61
18	Ahmedabad ...	571,357	...	64	2,002	17,679	117	1,150	6	14	129
	Sind Registration District.										
19	Karáchi	329,850	344	82	100	5,528	39	59	2	1	63
20	Hyderabad... ...	919,652	162	119	5	16,881	142	115	12	10	146
21	Thar and Párkar ...	358,970	19	66	...	8,016	19	18	7	3	48
22	Lárkhána	641,540	199	50	...	18,641	29	25	4	5	140
23	Sukkur	442,538	95	36	...	16,070	73	66	5	5	121
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	221,258	9	50	...	5,300	27	1	5	2	26
	Total of Districts ...	16,065,004	41,116	3,235	25,237	249,265	50,745	34,482	202	205	3,883
	B.—TOWNS.										
	Khándesh District.										
1	Dhulia	24,726	42	1	2	141	199	143	1	...	11
2	Nandurbár... ...	10,922	67	...	1	184	100	19	...	...	2
3	Chopda	18,612	34	...	...	128	101	57	...	...	4
4	Nasirabad	12,176	15	...	14	49	118	79	...	...	3

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1906.*

RIES.		11	12	13										14
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								From all Causes.		No.
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
59	374	6,701	53,701	4·03	·07	1·90	14·26	10·80	3·21	·27	4·93	39·47	40·47	1
38	212	11,536	31,040	5·10	·23	·55	13·86	2·22	3·06	·27	4·96	40·25	39·42	2
109	448	6,046	29,275	5·29	·14	·98	19·89	1·67	1·06	·57	7·70	37·30	29·15	3
47	226	5,126	23,023	7·76	·23	·96	18·09	2·55	·79	·39	8·81	39·58	30·94	4
22	184	6,372	25,138	3·17	·03	·40	10·94	6·09	3·14	·23	8·15	32·15	39·06	5
38	245	5,399	35,113	7·03	·17	4·94	15·54	5·63	2·56	·30	6·57	42·74	34·50	6
50	211	5,339	17,922	3·81	·12	·19	9·45	6·13	1·30	·36	9·06	30·42	40·74	7
52	329	6,787	35,902	4·62	·10	4·61	11·22	4·98	·76	·30	6·20	32·79	45·36	8
231	456	5,373	24,212	·34	·14	·24	12·61	1·19	1·71	·40	4·74	21·37	21·74	9
25	367	11,846	28,288	2·57	·24	1·57	5·04	5·43	2·33	·39	12·65	36·22	55·79	10
16	267	11,846	23,909	·92	·37	·49	7·04	1·56	1·70	·27	12·13	24·49	56·61	11
34	271	9,338	24,284	3·77	·62	·07	9·71	4·24	2·36	·38	13·21	34·36	41·02	12
9	169	5,235	12,386	·04	·73	·10	12·87	1·86	·76	·40	12·27	29·02	33·34	13
22	163	1,458	16,318	·56	·33	2·48	18·41	·35	6·98	·32	2·89	32·32	37·44	14
25	93	1,384	8,914	·01	·73	·89	23·04	·52	5·97	·39	5·80	37·35	43·23	15
59	290	5,081	25,533	...	·12	7·74	13·08	·90	9·37	·45	7·86	39·52	51·25	16
26	93	721	5,711	·01	·04	2·16	18·94	·06	·45	·41	3·19	25·26	24·79	17
56	205	1,101	22,318	...	·11	3·50	30·94	·21	2·01	·36	1·93	39·06	41·43	18
39	105	471	6,728	1·04	·25	·30	16·76	·12	·18	·32	1·43	20·40	16·65	19
104	272	583	18,279	·18	·13	·01	18·36	·16	·12	·30	·63	19·88	16·94	20
83	141	101	8,380	·05	·18	...	22·33	·05	·05	·39	·28	23·34	20·17	21
74	223	473	19,640	·31	·08	...	29·06	·05	·04	·35	·74	30·61	21·83	22
26	157	123	16,620	·21	·08	...	36·31	·16	·15	·35	·28	37·56	17·02	23
12	45	60	5,492	·04	·23	...	23·95	·12	·00	·20	·27	24·82	14·09	24
1,256	5,546	108,500	518,126	2·56	·20	1·57	15·52	3·16	2·15	·34	6·75	32·25	36·03	
1	13	209	750	1·70	·04	·08	5·70	8·05	5·78	·53	8·45	30·33	56·26	1
1	3	41	415	6·13	...	·09	16·86	9·16	1·73	·27	3·75	37·99	41·20	2
...	4	52	376	2·79	...	...	10·51	8·30	4·68	·33	4·27	30·88	45·24	3
1	4	105	384	·82	...	·75	2·63	6·34	4·24	·21	5·64	20·63	42·46	4

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Násik District.										
5	Násik	23,490	364	4	20	297	88	90	1	...	15
6	Yeola	16,559	20	...	52	99	53	101	1	...	1
7	Devláli Cantonment.	2,894	2	...	2	...	4	5	...	...	...
8	Málegaon do. ...	3,222	34	...	4	23	4	13	...	...	...
	Thána District.										
9	Thána	15,410	40	...	140	107	28	25	2	1	6
10	Kalyán	10,749	69	13	...	121	58	58	...	...	15
11	City of Bombay ...	760,475	1,223	274	10,802	4,171	4,716	15,227	58	31	604
	Kolába District.										
12	Panvel	10,152	46	16	92	31	23	26	1	...	7
13	Alibág	5,996	46	...	19	21	10	10	...	...	2
14	Mahád	7,738	3	8	15	40	13	5	...	...	4
	Ahmednagar District.										
15	Ahmednagar ...	35,784	301	...	31	203	183	690	...	1	12
16	Sangamner... ...	13,801	65	...	515	127	89	21	...	...	...
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	5,370	...	1	2	15	11	7	...	...	...
	Poona District.										
18	Poona	120,543	573	29	7,319	868	1,307	678	...	2	17
19	Junnar	9,675	81	...	59	80	19	4	...	...	1
20	Poona Cantonment	26,549	32	4	891	62	72	187	1	...	5
21	Kirkee do. ...	10,797	6	2	286	81	34	54	...	...	2
	Sholápur District.										
22	Sholápur	74,898	324	11	49	1,103	940	270	2	1	21
23	Bársi	24,242	60	4	...	279	144	20	...	1	11
24	Pandharpur ...	32,405	269	7	5	208	350	85	...	...	1
	Sátára District.										
25	Sátára	25,493	108	9	398	150	168	70	...	1	8
26	Wái	13,989	179	...	2	51	22	11	...	...	1
27	Karád	11,499	87	...	2	54	39	5	...	...	5
	Ratnágiri District.										
28	Vengurla	19,018	...	...	31	207	17	71	...	...	6
29	Ratnágiri	16,042	...	5	40	158	31	40	...	...	2

VI—*continued.*

		11	12	13										14
BIES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								From all Causes.		No.
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
1	17	556	1,436	16·93	·17	·93	13·82	4·09	4·18	·79	25·87	66·82	78·40	5
...	2	224	551	1·21	...	3·14	5·98	3·21	6·09	·12	13·52	33·27	83·52	6
...	...	43	56	·69	...	·69	...	1·38	1·73	...	14·86	19·35	22·79	7
...	...	38	116	10·55	...	1·24	7·14	1·24	4·03	...	11·79	36·00	50·90	8
...	9	264	613	2·60	...	9·09	6·94	1·82	1·62	·58	17·13	39·78	45·42	9
...	15	177	491	6·42	1·21	...	11·26	5·40	3·53	1·39	16·47	45·68	50·42	10
5	698	15,343	52,454	1·61	·36	14·20	5·49	6·20	20·02	·92	20·17	68·93	64·97	11
...	8	135	377	4·54	1·57	9·06	3·06	2·26	2·57	·78	13·29	37·13	45·21	12
...	2	65	173	7·67	...	3·17	3·51	1·66	1·67	·33	10·84	28·85	26·35	13
...	4	102	190	·39	1·04	1·94	5·16	1·67	·65	·52	13·18	24·55	23·77	14
1	14	595	2,017	8·41	...	·87	5·67	5·11	19·28	·39	16·63	56·36	69·05	15
...	...	136	953	4·71	...	37·32	9·20	6·45	1·52	...	9·85	69·05	33·77	16
...	...	30	66	...	·19	·37	2·79	2·05	1·30	...	5·59	12·29	15·22	17
...	19	1,690	12,483	4·75	·24	60·72	7·20	10·84	5·63	·16	14·02	103·56	58·16	18
...	1	73	317	8·37	...	6·10	8·27	1·96	·41	·10	7·55	32·76	32·87	19
...	6	560	1,814	1·21	·15	33·56	2·34	2·71	7·05	·22	21·09	68·33	38·01	20
...	2	97	562	·56	·19	26·49	7·50	3·15	5·00	·19	8·98	52·06	29·27	21
1	25	918	3,640	4·32	·15	·65	14·73	12·55	3·60	·33	12·26	48·59	55·49	22
...	12	450	969	2·48	·16	...	11·51	5·94	·83	·49	18·56	39·97	49·83	23
1	2	347	1,273	8·30	·22	·15	6·42	10·80	2·62	·06	10·71	39·28	47·09	24
2	11	185	1,099	4·24	·35	15·61	5·88	6·59	2·75	·43	7·26	43·11	52·72	25
...	1	81	347	12·79	...	·14	3·65	1·57	·79	·07	5·79	24·80	55·54	26
2	7	56	250	7·57	...	·17	4·70	3·39	·43	·61	4·87	21·74	41·74	27
...	6	93	425	...	...	1·63	10·89	·89	3·73	·32	4·89	22·35	48·40	28
...	2	81	357	...	·31	2·49	9·85	1·93	2·49	·13	5·05	22·25	34·41	29

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Belgaum District.										
30	Belgaum	26,237	28	9	61	153	73	48	2	1	9
31	Gokák	9,850	40	2	...	30	103	33	1	...	1
32	Athni	11,107	105	...	92	21	65	33	1	...	12
33	Belgaum Cantonment.	8,927	5	5	8	21	13	...	1	...	3
	Dhárwár District.										
34	Dhárwár	30,593	154	14	2	123	98	90	2	...	15
35	Hubli	60,214	13	18	33	132	150	208	4	2	16
36	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	30,652	8	9	118	121	46	74	1	...	17
37	Ránebennur ...	14,851	26	...	19	51	14	43	...	...	5
	Bijápur District.										
38	Bijápur	23,776	42	3	...	70	77	93	...	...	9
39	Kaládgi	4,950	25	...	...	29	9	21	1	...	...
	Kánara District.										
40	Kárwár	16,774	...	3	...	118	17	11	...	...	1
41	Kumta	10,818	...	4	...	63	23	10	...	...	3
	Surat District.										
42	Surat	119,171	164	13	401	1,131	228	1,820	...	...	26
43	Bulsár	12,857	1	...	90	62	8	102	...	...	5
	Broach District.										
44	Broach	42,862	68	2	6	281	80	572	3	...	19
45	Jambusar	10,181	...	2	50	69	7	142	1	...	5
	Kaira District.										
46	Kaira	10,313	...	...	...	114	16	148	...	...	6
47	Nadiád	31,435	...	17	449	396	52	319	4	3	18
48	Borsad	13,001	...	...	9	75	27	125	...	...	2
49	Kapadvanj	15,405	...	12	178	267	29	165	...	...	5
	Panch Mahals District.										
50	Godhra	20,898	...	1	514	144	12	37	1	...	9
51	Dohad	13,990	37	...	249	228	7	12	...	...	2
	Ahmedabad District.										
52	Ahmedabad ...	181,774	3	4	183	5,542	169	2,302	...	...	49
53	Gogha	4,798	...	9	79	54	11	57	...	1	1
54	Viramgám	18,952	...	...	714	291	13	166	...	...	4
55	Dholka	14,971	...	...	14	450	15	87	...	2	6
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	6,492	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	...

VI—*continued.*

		11	12	13										14
IES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								From all Causes.		
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
...	12	477	861	1·06	·34	2·32	5·83	2·78	1·83	·46	18·18	32·81	55·42	30
...	2	119	329	4·06	·20	...	3·04	10·45	3·35	·20	12·07	33·37	70·79	31
...	13	144	473	9·45	...	8·28	1·89	5·85	2·97	1·17	12·96	42·58	65·45	32
...	4	86	142	·56	·56	·90	2·35	1·46	...	·45	9·63	15·91	42·79	33
...	17	470	968	5·03	·46	·07	4·03	3·20	2·94	·56	15·36	31·64	61·32	34
...	22	1,073	1,649	·22	·30	·55	2·19	2·49	3·45	·36	17·82	27·38	52·43	35
...	18	400	794	·26	·29	3·85	3·95	1·50	2·41	·59	13·05	25·90	49·95	36
...	5	215	373	1·75	...	1·28	3·43	·94	2·87	·34	14·48	25·11	69·15	37
1	10	350	645	1·77	·13	...	2·94	3·24	3·91	·42	14·72	27·13	34·49	38
...	2	35	121	5·05	...	...	5·86	1·82	4·24	·40	7·07	24·44	50·10	39
...	1	141	291	...	·18	...	7·03	1·01	·66	·06	8·41	17·35	20·21	40
...	3	205	308	...	·37	...	5·82	2·13	·92	·28	18·95	28·47	25·14	41
3	29	498	4,284	1·38	·11	3·37	9·49	1·91	15·27	·24	4·18	35·95	56·19	42
...	5	30	298	·08	...	7·00	4·83	·62	7·93	·39	2·33	23·18	39·31	43
...	22	585	1,616	1·59	·05	·14	6·55	1·87	13·34	·51	13·65	37·70	54·91	44
1	7	25	302	·00	·19	4·91	6·78	·69	13·95	·69	2·45	29·66	52·33	45
3	9	65	352	...	...	...	11·06	1·55	14·35	·87	6·30	34·13	54·08	46
2	27	309	1,569	...	·54	14·28	12·60	1·65	10·15	·86	9·83	49·91	65·86	47
1	3	115	354	...	...	·69	5·77	2·08	9·61	·23	8·85	27·23	58·30	48
1	6	116	773	...	·78	11·56	17·33	1·88	10·71	·39	7·53	50·18	59·35	49
1	11	125	844	...	·05	24·59	6·89	·58	1·77	·53	5·98	40·39	44·93	50
2	4	109	646	2·64	...	17·80	16·30	·50	·86	·29	7·79	46·18	47·85	51
3	52	1,181	9,436	·02	·02	1·01	30·59	·93	12·71	·29	6·52	52·09	59·26	52
...	2	62	274	...	1·88	16·46	11·26	2·29	11·88	·42	12·92	57·11	75·53	53
...	4	248	1,436	...	...	37·67	15·34	·70	8·76	·21	13·09	75·77	61·67	54
2	10	159	735	...	...	·93	30·06	1·00	5·81	·67	10·62	49·09	52·50	55
...	...	4	36	...	...	...	7·54	·24	....	...	·97	8·75	13·46	56

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*concluded.*										
	Karáchi District.										
57	Karáchi	112,900	20	226	2,221	1,173	145	660	1	...	18
	Hyderabad District.										
58	Hyderabad ...	68,823	30	31	5	1,416	474	588	1	...	29
	Thar and Párkar District.										
59	Umarkot	4,899	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	...
	Lárkhána District.										
60	Lárkhána	14,543	41	6	...	440	9	6	1	...	10
	Sukkur District.										
61	Shikárpur	49,491	17	8	...	1,732	30	75	1	...	14
62	Sukkur	30,890	85	33	...	972	26	35	1	1	18
	Upper Sind Frontier District.										
63	Jacobabad	10,727	1	9	...	301	3	...	...	...	1
	Total of Towns ...	2,416,358	5,003	828	26,288	25,388	10,991	26,133	94	49	1,104
	Total for the Presidency ...	18,481,362	46,119	4,063	51,525	274,653	61,736	60,615	296	254	4,987

VI—*concluded.*

		11	12	13										14
sies.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								From all Causes.		
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
...	19	2,028	6,492	·18	2·00	19·67	10·39	1·28	5·85	·17	17·97	57·50	59·29	57
...	30	459	3,033	·44	·45	·07	20·57	6·89	8·54	·44	6·67	44·07	43·53	58
...	...	6	235	...	...	...	46·74	...	...	...	1·22	47·96	53·89	59
...	11	183	696	2·82	·41	...	30·26	·62	·41	·76	12·58	47·86	24·34	60
1	16	928	2,806	·34	·17	...	35·00	·61	1·52	·32	18·75	55·70	44·90	61
...	20	153	1,324	2·75	1·07	...	31·47	·84	1·13	·65	4·95	42·86	30·69	62
...	1	129	444	·09	·84	...	28·06	·28	...	·09	12·02	41·39	35·70	63
37	1,284	33,978	129,893	2·07	·34	10·88	10·51	4·55	10·82	·53	14·06	53·76	56·15	
1,293	6,830	142,478	648,019	2·50	·22	2·79	14·86	3·34	3·28	·37	7·71	35·06	38·66	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1906.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	467	...	...	46	624	2,035	375	1,436	1,095	24	...	...	4	2,840	2,799	5,639	3·94	3·97	3·95	·27	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	324	...	13	553	1,827	846	239	479	275	46	16	...	...	2,198	2,156	4,354	5·32	5·35	5·34	·13	2
3	Thána	11	10	1,631	257	...	5	64	592	1,025	1,239	607	414	180	41	58	36	2,163	2,098	4,261	5·13	5·39	5·25	·9	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	20	147	99	114	331	283	158	27	16	27	689	534	1,223	1·46	1·83	1·61	·14	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	279	...	...	318	1,244	588	638	1,015	409	247	56	45	17	2,247	2,360	4,607	7·38	7·83	7·61	·43	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	13	1,352	218	...	...	69	292	426	213	2,243	498	91	5	...	...	1,431	1,404	2,835	3·43	3·34	3·39	0·18	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	401	...	51	760	2,475	1,295	475	841	446	105	6	2	1	3,303	3,163	6,466	6·63	6·44	6·54	0·64	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	99	...	...	88	836	602	223	776	336	31	...	...	...	1,555	1,337	2,892	4·29	3·73	4·01	0·03	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	399	...	...	155	1,950	1,687	613	617	200	181	23	...	...	2,830	2,601	5,431	4·98	4·51	4·74	0·15	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	7	1,306	49	...	...	1	38	65	167	83	35	2	...	...	...	191	200	391	0·35	0·22	0·33	0·02	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,073	167	...	1	931	747	668	149	57	24	11	...	...	...	1,347	1,241	2,588	2·60	2·53	2·61	1·01	11
12	Dhárwár	17	13	1,298	78	...	1	...	5	308	240	167	215	128	33	5	1	589	514	1,103	1·05	·93	·99	1·79	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	251	...	...	...	85	1,086	1,020	452	62	19	3	...	...	1,430	1,298	2,728	3·88	3·53	3·71	·99	13
14	Kánara	13	4	1,287	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	8	10	18	·03	·04	·04	·37	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	8	776	34	...	...	...	...	52	215	164	13	5	...	...	...	241	208	449	·76	·70	·70	1·80	15
16	Broach	8	3	408	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	38	2	...	...	...	38	33	71	·26	·22	·24	·03	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	2	691	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	24	...	...	...	19	19	38	·14	·15	·15	·00	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	1	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·01	.00	.00	·03	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	11	7	632	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	42	193	128	213	151	364	·87	·77	·82	·90	20
21	Hyderabad ...	14	10	1,411	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	108	30	124	68	192	·23	·15	·19	·23	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	12	3	668	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	16	3	19	·08	·02	·05	·01	22
23	Lárkhána	11	7	712	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	155	58	4	137	103	240	·39	·34	·37	·25	23
24	Sukkur	10	7	609	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	114	...	...	123	74	197	·44	·31	·38	·25	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2	390	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5	5	10	·04	·05	·04	·11	25
	Total for the Presidency.	287	206	25,846	3,142	...	131	2,084	11,047	10,852	6,447	8,428	4,393	1,374	596	503	249	23,740	22,379	46,119	2·49	2·50	2·59	·40	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1906.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.			Number of these deaths among Children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	25	13	2,641	37	3	14	23	26	12	6	13	3	...	...	...	...	52	48	100	19	57	·07	·07	·07	·37	1
2	Násik	16	12	1,645	47	58	53	17	12	11	15	9	2	...	...	1	...	90	88	178	58	116	·21	·21	·21	·42	2
3	Thána	11	10	1,631	45	14	29	34	17	12	3	2	5	1	1	...	4	54	68	122	29	62	·13	·17	·15	·28	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	24	30	67	71	36	19	13	7	3	3	...	21	145	129	274	81	78	·31	·44	·36	1·21	4
5	Kolába	11	10	1,481	52	9	11	27	31	18	15	17	5	3	2	10	10	74	84	158	36	98	·24	·27	·26	·31	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	9	1,352	15	5	2	5	13	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	18	30	12	17	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·16	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	52	28	24	49	40	10	7	5	3	2	1	6	...	90	85	175	43	61	0·18	0·17	0·18	0·25	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	33	13	15	22	19	14	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	56	36	92	32	37	0·15	0·10	0·13	0·22	8
9	Sátára	15	11	1,342	45	30	20	29	18	4	6	3	3	...	1	...	...	63	51	114	39	36	0·11	0·09	0·10	0·08	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	9	1,306	64	22	16	21	38	21	11	7	9	1	5	5	3	80	79	159	46	67	0·15	0·13	0·14	0·18	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,073	91	26	32	29	38	24	37	17	6	...	4	6	20	112	124	236	45	64	·22	·25	·24	·12	11
12	Dhárwár	17	16	1,298	121	26	43	60	61	32	38	17	24	12	12	22	55	214	188	402	106	199	·38	·34	·36	·23	12
13	Bijápur	10	9	1,116	143	68	101	114	87	39	21	6	1	1	...	...	...	201	237	438	155	201	·55	·64	·59	·15	13
14	Kánara	13	10	1,287	74	1	4	16	36	39	34	39	25	26	25	30	44	178	141	319	40	54	·75	·64	·70	·77	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	8	776	52	24	42	61	26	12	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	98	81	179	57	65	·31	·25	·28	·11	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	66	21	66	52	28	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	81	177	71	62	·65	·57	·61	·04	16
17	Kaira	11	7	605	27	31	43	21	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	50	107	45	42	·15	·15	·15	·07	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	5	691	7	2	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	2	10	1	3	·06	·02	·04	·16	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	8	869	29	10	25	14	8	13	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	42	35	77	30	26	·10	·09	·10	·27	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	12	8	632	29	40	47	104	70	39	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	176	132	308	45	98	·71	·67	·70	·22	20
21	Hyderabad	14	13	1,411	33	57	30	30	15	8	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	78	72	150	4	32	·14	·16	·15	·27	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	9	668	31	21	15	4	12	5	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	38	28	66	5	20	·19	·17	·18	·07	22
23	Lárkhána	11	6	712	19	5	11	6	2	5	6	1	3	1	...	15	1	25	31	56	9	17	·07	·10	·09	·06	23
24	Sukkur	10	9	609	13	29	17	4	10	9	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	40	37	77	29	24	·14	·15	·15	·30	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	6	390	16	6	4	1	17	3	21	3	...	...	...	1	3	26	33	59	4	26	·20	·32	·25	·05	25
	Total for the Presidency.	287	235	25,846	1,146	583	694	811	706	377	271	171	100	51	57	98	144	2,105	1,958	4,063	1,041	1,562	·11	·11	·22	·34	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1906.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,041	2,297	1,871	1,294	1,371	1,744	2,327	1,118	1,553	2,259	1,650	1,515	1,320	1,873	10,663	9,832	19,895	13·95	13·94	13·94	13·24	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,645	1,438	704	679	782	1,023	826	720	847	938	840	816	1,173	1,776	5,635	5,474	11,109	13·65	13·64	13·62	13·68	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	1,539	1,530	1,205	1,313	1,132	1,164	993	997	1,300	1,205	1,258	1,87[illegible]	1,863	9,179	7,660	15,889	19·83	19·69	19·53	17·14	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	....	...	278	377	422	397	354	28[illegible]	350	354	418	293	347	296	2,625	1,546	4,171	5·59	5·31	5·49	5·22	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	1,414	1,100	839	925	826	692	633	773	828	771	674	1,071	1,487	5,417	5,202	10,619	17·79	17·27	17·54	17·14	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	1,178	529	524	698	717	729	69[illegible]	932	997	772	769	801	856	4,692	4,208	8,900	11·25	10·02	10·63	11·36	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	1,184	861	842	1,093	1,361	1,254	927	1,150	1,328	1,344	1,101	1,005	1,523	7,407	6,448	13,855	14·87	13·14	14·01	13·58	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	71[illegible]	681	596	522	582	917	865	460	598	577	467	426	532	614	3,[illegible]5	3,431	7,1[illegible]	10·27	9·58	9·93	12·71	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,3[illegible]	1,224	270	711	819	1,221	1,107	915	942	1,071	1,051	1,142	1,234	1,466	6,[illegible]63	5,980	12,543	11·54	10·36	10·95	10·40	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,306	1,253	1,242	1,049	1,217	1,171	1,160	1,084	1,255	1,285	1,161	1,190	1,295	1,539	7,061	7,590	14,651	12·90	12·23	12·55	11·14	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	874	338	310	430	495	458	469	388	376	354	369	473	481	2,51[illegible]	2,424	4,941	5·02	4·94	4·98	7·06	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,298	1,133	461	414	583	537	493	479	561	638	615	646	871	951	3,600	3,699	7,299	6·42	6·70	6·56	10·17	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	993	455	377	555	777	763	784	720	653	522	487	463	422	3,441	3,519	6,963	9·36	9·58	9·47	9·75	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,287	1,013	536	425	476	387	372	372	429	510	519	430	537	632	2,883	2,792	5,675	12·21	12·76	12·49	14·89	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	730	929	800	899	819	731	804	907	835	894	905	1,036	1,026	5,286	5,199	10,485	16·64	16·41	16·46	19·09	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	388	525	512	534	521	458	396	458	473	397	458	512	607	2,883	2,967	5,850	19·41	20·72	20·05	25·51	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	570	866	911	1,010	856	651	500	501	623	713	821	890	954	4,669	4,633	9,302	12·43	13·60	12·99	17·11	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	691	559	435	357	401	383	324	275	291	307	368	406	636	491	2,353	2,301	4,654	17·82	17·84	17·83	17·90	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	869	848	2,548	2,201	2,013	1,862	1,717	1,093	1,198	1,717	1,981	2,287	2,554	2,871	12,360	11,687	24,047	30·32	30·14	30·23	33·93	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	11	11	632	632	932	739	724	527	510	351	306	303	314	404	786	710	3,650	3,051	6,701	14·82	15·53	15·13	12·05	20
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,411	1,411	1,763	1,570	1,560	1,473	1,321	999	917	817	875	1,532	2,812	2,655	9,743	8,554	18,297	17·91	19·24	18·51	15·23	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	12	12	668	668	1,234	1,034	981	715	748	431	406	283	286	491	686	945	4,526	3,719	8,245	22·33	23·08	22·66	19·80	22
23	Lárkhána	11	11	712	712	2,795	1,517	1,272	1,198	1,526	1,225	1,165	957	1,021	2,023	2,810	2,172	10,211	8,870	19,081	28·84	29·37	29·09	20·63	23
24	Sukkur	10	10	609	609	1,464	905	899	940	1,012	730	740	586	894	2,444	4,974	3,195	9,557	9,217	18,774	33·94	38·19	35·90	17·00	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	390	390	458	351	294	409	406	314	284	261	273	914	966	670	2,981	2,620	5,601	22·96	25·65	24·14	13·95	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	286	25,843	23,768	24,148	20,458	21,754	22,398	21,976	17,03[illegible]	18,668	20,336	19,708	23,915	32,227	42,069	142,030	132,623	274,[illegible]	14·93	14·82	14·86	14·28	

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1906.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	1,957	1,018	969	1,037	1,287	1,976	988	1,639	1,945	1,264	1,050	988	1,151	8,342	6,870	15,212	11·56	9·74	10·66	8·45	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	501	61	73	127	188	167	174	265	320	196	122	98	72	1,012	816	1,858	2·52	2·26	2·27	5·84	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	417	63	58	86	95	137	136	182	220	153	90	87	89	776	620	1,396	1·84	1·56	1·72	1·38	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	334	327	507	543	410	332	438	525	431	286	267	286	2,559	2,157	4,716	5·45	7·41	6·20	4·24	4
5	Kolába...	11	11	1,481	595	90	63	89	111	84	122	213	324	184	91	69	98	803	725	1,528	2·63	2·40	2·52	2·39	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,352	973	288	214	258	368	506	433	731	743	547	391	285	279	2,762	2,281	5,043	6·62	5·43	6·03	5·99	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	862	285	232	353	577	425	435	839	887	773	477	395	401	3,244	2,815	6,059	6·51	5·74	6·12	5·51	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	594	202	189	265	523	305	328	938	950	503	287	295	267	2,690	2,362	5,052	7·42	6·80	7·01	5 98	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	859	211	230	343	620	599	520	597	837	635	634	256	206	2,[illegible]3	2,705	5,688	5·24	4·69	4·96	4·47	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,306	484	106	86	78	87	103	95	127	202	139	121	126	123	731	662	1,393	1·34	1·07	1·19	2·77	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	679	205	176	233	426	484	675	689	754	637	521	305	234	2,643	2,696	5,339	5·27	5·49	5·38	4·72	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,298	449	105	82	105	85	108	149	256	263	222	193	153	111	946	886	1,832	1·69	1·60	1·64	1·78	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	674	114	110	133	132	211	360	507	520	420	283	169	114	1,518	1,565	3,083	4·12	5·26	4·19	3 43	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,287	245	57	49	46	30	50	55	71	134	94	91	74	90	460	372	832	1·95	1·70	1·83	1·63	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	776	82	27	21	34	18	24	53	63	62	61	38	26	18	224	191	415	·71	·60	·65	·72	15
16	Broach...	8	8	408	64	5	3	5	4	3	7	29	69	32	26	15	13	108	103	211	·73	·72	·72	·70	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	180	46	38	42	43	42	47	67	99	96	74	55	55	373	331	704	·99	·97	·98	1·42	17
18	Panch Mahals... ...	7	5	691	10	1	2	5	4	4	2	5	4	1	...	3	2	15	18	33	·11	·14	·13	·33	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	869	46	15	26	29	39	26	25	33	42	33	22	14	22	193	133	326	·47	·34	·41	·89	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	11	10	632	21	6	13	18	20	16	12	19	12	16	20	15	17	96	88	184	·39	·45	·42	·53	20
21	Hyderabad	14	13	1,411	37	53	41	49	52	46	48	41	44	47	54	68	73	329	287	616	·80	·65	·62	·29	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	12	6	668	9	2	3	5	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	15	4	19	·07	·02	·05	·05	22
23	Lárkhána	11	10	712	16	10	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	3	5	2	25	13	38	·07	·04	·06	·05	23
24	Sukkur...	10	9	609	14	13	8	11	10	8	3	6	6	10	20	15	19	79	50	129	·28	·21	·25	·21	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier...	5	5	390	18	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	17	5	2	14	16	30	·11	·16	·13	·06	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	275	25,843	9,677	3,3[illegible]	3,005	3,859	5,266	5,767	6,007	7,65[illegible]	8,952	6,475	6,01[illegible]	3,773	3,745	22,970	28,766	61,736	3·[illegible]	3·21	3·34	3·15	

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ANNUAL FORM NO. XI.—DEATHS *registered from* RESPIRATORY DISEASES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1906.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous four years.
	Western Registration District.																							
1	Khándesh ...	25	25	2,641	1,251	593	479	473	405	351	198	296	372	344	311	351	496	2,439	2,230	4,669	3·38	3·16	3·27	3·29
2	Násik ...	16	16	1,645	773	257	194	219	191	192	163	184	231	212	198	210	321	1,[illegible]	1,300	2,[illegible]	3·07	3·21	3·15	3·33
3	Thána ...	11	11	1,631	336	90	78	95	78	74	62	66	94	64	63	62	69	18[illegible]	411	[illegible]	1·14	1·06	1·13	1·12
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	...	...	1,215	1,219	1,769	1,602	1,514	1,116	1,250	1,294	1,121	1,065	1,008	1,063	7,81[illegible]	7,412	15,2[illegible]	16·65	25·45	20·02	10·15
5	Kolába ...	11	11	1,481	256	46	52	41	47	42	36	53	36	47	38	30	33	28[illegible]	221	[illegible]	·91	·73	·82	1·02
	Central Registration District.																							
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	593	288	218	266	245	231	187	270	290	251	279	293	354	1,5[illegible]3	1,579	3,1[illegible]	3·82	3·76	3·79	4·33
7	Poona ...	12	12	1,187	658	265	207	290	232	254	229	267	241	336	211	241	262	1,4[illegible]9	59[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	3·00	3·12	3·06	3·64
8	Sholápur ...	10	10	746	301	117	90	100	96	68	88	93	91	77	126	102	92	527	491	[illegible]	1·51	1·65	1·58	2·24
9	Sátára ...	15	14	1,342	302	63	53	76	62	58	68	71	100	87	55	128	97	4[illegible]	950	2,0[illegible]	2·01	1·53	1·75	2·25
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	10	1,306	628	181	165	187	169	127	164	157	166	174	171	169	220	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Southern Registration District.																							
11	Belgaum ...	11	11	1,673	971	264	155	206	206	207	202	219	174	189	192	171	206	1,[illegible]1[illegible]	1,07[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2·42	2·21	2·31	2·81
12	Dhárwár ...	17	17	1,298	552	4[illegible]	161	222	109	145	151	186	181	196	176	156	167	[illegible]27	[illegible]54	1,[illegible]	2·52	2·32	2·42	2·85
13	Bijápur ...	10	10	1,116	550	175	155	163	147	153	156	173	163	149	130	107	110	1[illegible]4	16[illegible]	3[illegible]	·77	·73	·76	·82
14	Kánara ...	13	13	1,287	177	29	36	35	26	20	19	27	26	37	26	32	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Gujarát Registration District.																							
15	Surat ...	10	10	776	546	455	403	461	369	375	464	523	472	478	502	455	491	2,8[illegible]7	2,581	5,[illegible]	9·[illegible]	[illegible]·2	8·55	9·85
16	Broach ...	8	8	408	259	186	177	220	156	135	158	173	178	102	182	186	225	1,[illegible]3	955	2,[illegible]	7·[illegible]	[illegible]·5	7·33	7·56
17	Kaira ...	11	11	965	530	533	539	586	635	569	459	501	604	528	541	682	631	3,[illegible]99	3,12[illegible]	6,[illegible]	9·80	9·17	9·50	9·72
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	691	63	14	14	26	14	17	12	11	10	4	12	8	9	[illegible]18	5	1[illegible]	·77	·40	·58	0·72
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	869	256	268	277	329	424	287	181	280	332	283	305	379	417	2,[illegible]	1,744	3,7[illegible]	4·95	4·5[illegible]	4·73	4·39
	Sind Registration District.																							
20	Karáchi ...	11	7	632	16	94	71	89	89	73	47	33	32	33	41	38	76	[illegible]75	344	71[illegible]	1·52	1·75	1·62	1·67
21	Hyderabad ...	14	13	1,411	32	62	64	51	44	50	42	42	55	53	59	90	91	29[illegible]	40[illegible]	70[illegible]	·55	·91	·72	0·84
22	Thar and Párkar.	12	1	668	4	1	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	[illegible]	1[illegible]	·07	·02	·05	0·07
23	Lárkhána ...	11	7	712	8	2	5	3	2	4	...	...	3	9	...	3	...	23	[illegible]	3[illegible]	·06	·03	·05	0·05
24	Sukkur ...	10	8	609	10	16	12	15	11	9	6	6	5	10	37	24	26	111	66	17[illegible]	·29	·27	·34	0·35
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	1	390	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	[illegible]	·01	...	[illegible]	0·01
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	259	25,846	8,873	5,276	4,835	5,918	5,420	4,955	4,201	4,881	5,150	4,844	4,723	4,925	5,487	1,348	29,26[illegible]	60,6[illegible]	3·21	3·27	3·25	3·15

ANNUAL FORM NO. XII.—DEATHS *registered from* PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1906.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh ...	25	18	2,641	143	450	569	560	123	2	...	...	74	283	279	159	66	1,276	1,[illegible]9	2,[illegible]	1·77	1·8[illegible]	1·83	9·31	1
2	Násik ...	16	12	1,645	23	191	152	79	13	4	...	...	8	...	3	25	30	2[illegible]	211	[illegible]	·70	·72	·61	9·41	2
3	Thána ...	11	6	1,631	46	31	76	135	184	129	63	67	94	34	25	40	29	511	[illegible]36	[illegible]	1·21	1·01	1·11	2·56	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	...	...	144	604	2,527	3,982	2,549	344	148	132	142	129	55	46	7,226	3,57[illegible]	10,8[illegible]	[illegible]·10	12·[illegible]	14·20	21·23	4
5	Kolába ...	11	9	1,481	51	62	105	188	118	44	·26	15	37	12	17	27	31	391	291	6[illegible]	2·28	0·96	1·18	1·79	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	13	1,352	41	28	44	55	27	10	...	...	80	297	258	5[illegible]	12	452	411	[illegible]	[illegible]·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8·81	6
7	Poona ...	12	12	1,187	225	19	27	24	19	8	3	109	1,286	4,65[illegible]	1,560	1,47[illegible]	423	6,0[illegible]	5,94[illegible]	12,61[illegible]	[illegible]·31	[illegible]2·11	[illegible]2·75	[illegible]·65	7
8	Sholápur ...	10	8	746	12	32	19	63	25	...	...	...	1	7	15	...	...	76	92	1[illegible]	·21	0·26	0·23	·66	8
9	Sátára ...	15	14	1,342	168	434	194	92	55	5	3	93	430	943	1,078	1,06[illegible]	1,055	2,68[illegible]	2,75[illegible]	5,44[illegible]	·73	·78	·75	2·96	9
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	9	1,306	26	1	·2	7	37	25	1	7	20	15	73	[illegible]	80	107	172	33[illegible]	[illegible]·31	0·28	0·29	·46	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum ...	11	10	1,673	66	206	191	188	78	8	5	16	161	269	151	[illegible]	172	795	833	1,62[illegible]	[illegible]·58	1·69	1·64	27·02	11
12	Dhárwár ...	17	12	1,298	25	182	133	87	12	...	...	...	32	23	35	[illegible]	95	3[illegible]	32[illegible]	65[illegible]	·57	·79	·68	25·27	12
13	Bijápur ...	10	2	1,116	3	45	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	29	51	·06	·08	·07	12·93	13
14	Kánara ...	13	4	1,287	8	9	11	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	14	43	·12	·06	·09	·98	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat ...	10	8	776	92	8	6	38	54	73	67	88	174	323	319	[illegible]	284	950	791	1,741	[illegible]·9	2·1[illegible]	2·73	7·85	15
16	Broach ...	8	5	408	11	10	36	49	39	2	...	...	...	63	30	2[illegible]	13	1[illegible]3	136	26[illegible]	·99	·95	·92	5·75	16
17	Kaira ...	11	10	965	161	248	456	82[illegible]	318	26	1	6	164	522	769	98[illegible]	1,304	2,706	3,033	5,63[illegible]	[illegible]·94	8·10	7·87	13·40	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	6	691	31	70	102	173	51	...	...	...	72	215	251	17[illegible]	6[illegible]	1,420	1,572	2,99[illegible]	[illegible]·71	4·88	4·80	5·21	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	869	113	2	18	141	115	8	1	3	196	577	674	67[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible],420	1,572	2,992	[illegible]·65	4·35	3·76	3·52	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi ..	11	6	632	11	33	67	231	844	668	153	60	23	25	11	[illegible]51	121	1,297	1,024	2,321	[illegible]·97	5·21	5·24	6·10	20
21	Hyderabad ..	14	4	1,411	4	...	...	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	8	2	1[illegible]	[illegible]·1	...	[illegible]·01	·53	21
22	Thar and Párkar ..	12	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Lárkhána ..	11	...	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]·01	23
24	Sukkur ..	10	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·[illegible]	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier	5	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]·01	25
	Total for the Presidency ..	287	180	25,846	1,266	2,20[illegible]	2,812	5,409	6,108	3,565	709	612	2,769	8,15[illegible]	[illegible]19	5,81[illegible]	1,80[illegible]	24,05[illegible]	23,77[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]2	[illegible]·03	2·06	2·79	9·63	